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Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

Report of the Secretary-General**

Summary

The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 55/15 of 3 November 2000 and outlines measures taken to implement the resolution. The Department of Political Affairs is the focal point for cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS). In addition to regular liaison activities between the Department and the OAS secretariat, many parts of the United Nations system collaborate extensively and regularly exchange information with OAS and its constituent parts. The report contains details on some of these linkages.

* A/57/150.

** The present report was delayed by late contributions from some agencies and the adaptation of lengthy submissions.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 55/15 of 3 November 2000 and outlines the measures taken to implement the resolution.

II. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 55/15

A. Joint activities

2. During the reporting period, the United Nations and the Organization of American States continued to collaborate on the international community's response to the ongoing crisis in Haiti. The United Nations International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti (MICAH), which had built on the work of the joint United Nations/Organization of American States International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH), completed its mandate in March 2001. Both organizations continued to monitor developments in Haiti and to encourage all parties and civil society actors to find common ground which would allow the country to move forward. The OAS Special Mission for Strengthening Democracy in Haiti began operations in mid-2002, building in particular on the work of the United Nations and OAS on issues related to human rights and the rule of law. The United Nations, through the United Nations Development Programme, participates in meetings of the Group of Friends formed to support OAS mediation efforts in Haiti.

3. The United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA) continued to collaborate with OAS and its thematic projects in the country. In April 2002, MINUGUA briefed the OAS Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression. The Mission's State Reform and Conflict Resolution Unit is working with the OAS conflict resolution project entitled "Culture of Dialogue: Development of Resources for Peacebuilding in Guatemala" (PROPAZ), in supporting the Guatemalan Presidential Unit for Conflict Resolution. MINUGUA is also involved in a multilateral effort, facilitated by PROPAZ, to strengthen the office of the Human Rights Counsel.

4. In January 2002, MINUGUA staff briefed OAS envoys exploring possibilities for a national dialogue on dialogue efforts during the past year. In follow-up and pursuant to a request emerging from the Consultative Group meeting on Guatemala held in February 2002, both UNDP and the OAS are involved in laying the groundwork for the proposed national dialogue. OAS Secretary-General, César Gaviria, was also briefed during his visit to the country in March 2001.

5. During the reporting period, the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Political Affairs collaborated with and exchanged information with the OAS Unit for the Promotion of Democracy on electoral processes in Bolivia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru. In Peru, the United Nations provided extensive technical assistance during that country's 2001 presidential elections while, in keeping with a division of labour used successfully throughout the region, OAS organized electoral observation. The United Nations coordinated all international assistance to Peru's electoral authority.

B. Consultations and exchange of information

6. The Department of Political Affairs continues to be the focal point for cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations. In that capacity, the Department coordinates the implementation of General Assembly resolution 55/15, including the preparation of the present report.

7. The United Nations was represented at the two regular sessions of the General Assembly of OAS held in San José, Costa Rica in June 2001 and in Bridgetown, Barbados in June 2002. At each meeting, the OAS membership adopted a resolution requesting the OAS Secretary-General to continue to strengthen activities of cooperation between the two organizations.

8. As focal point for cooperation with OAS, the Department of Political Affairs maintains regular and extensive contact and consultation with the offices of the OAS Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General. These exchanges cover, in particular, countries and issues of mutual concern, such as border disputes in Central America and the political situation in Haiti and in Peru. The Department attended special meetings of the OAS Permanent Council and General Assembly at OAS headquarters in the

aftermath of the events of 11 September 2001 and the upheaval in Venezuela in April 2002.

9. From 30 April to 2 May 2002, a working-level meeting was held in follow-up to the fourth high-level meeting between the Secretary-General and heads of regional organizations on cooperation for peace-building. On that occasion, officials from a range of United Nations agencies, programmes and departments had the opportunity to meet with OAS counterparts to discuss implementation of the 13 modalities of cooperation in the field of conflict prevention, which were developed at the third high-level meeting between the United Nations and regional organizations held in July 1998.

10. Meeting bilaterally, the United Nations and OAS had a rich exchange on countries of mutual concern, including Argentina, Colombia, Guatemala, Haiti and Venezuela, as well as joint activities on elections and staff training. The exchange on Guatemala was particularly useful, in the light of the planned transition of MINUGUA. Participants identified areas for cooperation and the transfer of tasks to OAS projects already under way, involving, inter alia, working with political parties and conflict resolution.

C. Information received from the United Nations system

1. United Nations Secretariat

Department for Disarmament Affairs

11. The Department for Disarmament Affairs held a number of meetings with OAS, including one which reviewed joint work against the illicit trafficking of firearms, identified a list of future training activities, agreed to cooperate on databases and to coordinate the promotion and implementation of the international instruments dealing with the illicit trafficking of small arms. At that meeting, the Department's Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, located in Lima presented the programme of work of the Regional Clearinghouse to the Consultative Committee of the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials and proposed a memorandum of understanding to support the implementation of the Convention.

12. The Lima Regional Centre participated in several OAS events, including an August 2001 seminar on the application of the model regulations of the OAS Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) for the control of the international movement of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition. Seminar participants noted, inter alia, that unlicensed firearms and corruption were key regional problems, and that better control of firearms would help investigators to control drug trafficking, money laundering and other criminal activities.

13. With CICAD, the Lima Regional Centre conducted a two-year series of regional awareness-building seminars, which have exposed close to 140 police officers and customs officials to the provisions of the inter-American firearms convention and the corresponding articles of the model regulations related to its implementation. The last seminar of the series, held in Brasilia in February 2002, introduced the Convention, trained South American authorities responsible for firearms control in the application of the OAS/CICAD model regulations and promoted their implementation. The seminar also aimed to strengthen measures to prevent the illicit trafficking of firearms and ammunition.

14. On 16 and 17 May 2002, the Lima Regional Centre and CICAD organized a workshop on the implementation of the project entitled "Training the Trainers Investigative Techniques" on commercial trade of and illicit trafficking in firearms, their parts and ammunition. The coordinating committee for the project agreed on a division of labour to develop the training manual, syllabus and database management tools.

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

15. The Organization of American States is an active partner of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, promoting in particular the views of Latin America and the Caribbean prone to natural and other related hazards. The OAS Inter-American Committee for Natural Disaster Reduction represents OAS on the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction (see also A/57/190). OAS and the inter-agency secretariat for the Strategy maintain close collaboration in the area of vulnerability reduction, with a view to facilitating long-term policies for sustainable development. This collaboration involves a number of other relevant

regional and international partners, including Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO)/WHO. In this context, the secretariat for the Strategy supported OAS during the organization and holding of the Hemispheric Conference on Risk Reduction, which was convened in Costa Rica in December 2001, in response to a recommendation of the third Summit of the Americas held in April 2001. The secretariat's regional office for Latin America and the Caribbean contributed a background document on risk reduction trends in the Americas, which was conducive to discussions and decisions taken at the Conference.

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

16. With the support of the Government of Italy, through its Trust Fund for Human Resources and Capacity-Building, and in collaboration with the Italian Diplomatic Institute, the Division for Public Economics and Public Administration of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs has given support to a number of OAS member States in building capacity in the area of external trade.

17. Since trade plays an increasingly important part in ensuring economic growth, trade agreements are of crucial importance in furthering the entire development process, especially in this era in which developing countries have to cope with the challenges caused by globalization. Conscious of the role played by diplomats in negotiating trade agreements in international forums, the Department seeks to provide mid-level diplomats from developing countries with the skills necessary to secure agreements beneficial to their countries. Workshops were held in Italy in May 2001 for 27 participants from Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Peru.

Department of Public Information

18. As part of its Model United Nations programme held throughout Mexico, the United Nations information centre in Mexico City developed a joint initiative with the OAS country office whereby participants learned how the regional groups participate in the work of the United Nations and were acquainted with OAS positions on issues on the United Nations agenda. As part of that initiative, several Model United Nations sessions have also simulated OAS meetings giving consideration to United Nations issues.

19. United Nations Radio continued to cover activities and events pertaining to the OAS in its daily live broadcasts and weekly current affairs magazines in the official and non-official languages. Some of the issues covered were: the United Nations Secretary-General's support for the efforts of OAS in trying to bring peace and stability in Haiti; OAS and the electoral crisis in Haiti; the food situation in Central America; the Latin American response to the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States of America and support for the fight against terrorism; Latin American economies in recession; diminishing direct foreign investment in Latin America; and a new agreement seeking to follow up the OAS Convention on Corruption. Magazine programmes were produced in Dutch, French-Creole and Spanish on the following topics: the third Summit of the Americas; Latin American problems; Latin American countries condemnation of terrorism; improving education in Latin America; equal opportunities for women discussed at the Governors' Assembly of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); and OAS member States signing of an agreement against corruption.

20. In March 2001, the Department provided a radio officer to cover the Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of IDB held in Chile. The ensuing reports, including interviews with experts from OAS member States on such issues as women, democracy for development and the economic situation in Latin America, were incorporated into the daily live broadcasts. All Spanish programmes produced by United Nations Radio in New York continued to be broadcast on a daily and weekly basis by OAS headquarters.

21. The quarterly *United Nations Chronicle* (March-May 2001) published two articles entitled "Participatory urban governance: the experience of Santo Andre", by the late Mayor Celso Daniel of Santo Andre, Brazil; and "Poor, or excluded? Lessons from Latin America and the Caribbean", by Yves Cabannes, on the World Assembly of Urban Dwellers.

2. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

22. During the period under review, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and OAS have strengthened their collaboration in a number of areas within the framework of the Summits of the Americas process (held in Miami, 1994; Santiago, 1998 and Québec City, 2001).

23. On 13 June 2001, ECLAC, OAS, PAHO/WHO and IDB signed a letter of understanding concerning follow-up and implementation of successive Summit of the Americas Plans of Action. In this context, the institutions have met regularly, shared information and planned joint activities.

24. Collaboration is particularly close in the context of the OAS/IDB/ECLAC Tripartite Committee established to support the process building towards creation of the Free Trade Area of the Americas. Through the activities of the Tripartite Committee, the three institutions coordinate the provision of technical support to the Trade Negotiations Committee of the Free Trade Area of the Americas, the nine negotiating groups and its four committees.

25. ECLAC has continued to collaborate with the Unit for Sustainable Development and Environment of OAS. In this regard ECLAC regularly participates in the quarterly meetings of the inter-agency task force on the follow-up to the Summit of the Americas held in Santa Cruz, Bolivia. During 2001, ECLAC provided regular updates on the regional preparatory process of the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

26. ECLAC has also collaborated with the Inter-American Commission of Women of OAS, and participated in the first and second regular sessions of the 2000-2002 Executive Committee of the Commission. The discussions involved potential areas of collaboration, support to Summit of the Americas mandates in relation to gender issues and the promotion of the rights of women and of gender equity.

27. In addition, ECLAC participated in two meetings on Best Practices in Municipal Development and shared information on experiences in the region. The meetings were organized by the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development of OAS in April and November of 2001. Participating organizations included the World Bank, IDB, ECLAC and the Urban Institute, among others.

3. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

28. The secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) collaborates with OAS in identifying and analysing the development implications of issues related to international investment agreements. The UNCTAD post-Doha mandate on trade and investment implies further research and capacity-building in this area, which should lead to increased cooperation between the two organizations.

29. In the areas of investment, technology and enterprise development, UNCTAD has provided assistance to OAS member States by preparing investment policy reviews for Ecuador and Peru and initiating follow-up activities on the resulting recommendations. These reviews critically examine investment policies and their relevance and effectiveness in attracting foreign direct investment and ensuring that economic benefits are maximized. UNCTAD has continued to provide technical assistance to Bolivia on the implementation of its national investment promotion strategy. It worked with the secretariat of the Andean Community in designing a regional investment promotion strategy and assisted Brazil in strengthening its investment promotion network. UNCTAD organized a regional workshop, hosted by Jamaica, on investor targeting for the Caribbean countries.

30. UNCTAD also provides assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises and women entrepreneurs through its enterprise development programme in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Honduras, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. UNCTAD promoted best practices in corporate governance, accounting and reporting particularly in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico and assisted with competitive insurance markets in Anguilla, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, the Netherlands Antilles, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

31. UNCTAD has collaborated with OAS in organizing training for port officials on strategic port pricing as a means to promote port investments and improve the competitive position of the region's ports.

32. UNCTAD furthermore collaborates with OAS in implementing the UNCTAD computerized customs management system in OAS member States. The system is part of UNCTAD technical assistance activities in trade and transport efficiency and deals specifically with customs modernization and reform. It handles manifests and customs declarations, accounting procedures, transit and suspense procedures, and generates timely and reliable trade data for analytical and statistical purposes.

33. UNCTAD is collaborating with OAS member States in the field of debt management through its Debt Management and Financial Analysis System programme. The primary objective of the programme is to assist countries in improving their capacity for effective debt management, thus improving public financial management and planning. UNCTAD has implemented its Debt Management and Financial Analysis System programme in ministries of finance and/or central banks in 14 OAS member States. Most OAS countries have implemented or are implementing links between the System and their financial administration systems encompassing budget, accounting and treasury, thus further obtaining efficiency gains in the field of public financial management.

4. United Nations International Drug Control Programme

34. Cooperation between the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention and the OAS continued to develop in 2001 and 2002. The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) routinely attend each other's significant political and technical meetings and consult frequently on drug control developments in the Americas and on priority technical cooperation needs.

35. The completion in 2001 by OAS-CICAD of a Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism to evaluate drug control efforts, results and needs in OAS member States proved to be the single most important multilateral drug control development in the region.

36. UNDCP participated as an observer in the early development of the Mechanism, and is poised to remain a principal partner in the implementation of recommendations made in its yearly reports. Specifically, such reports serve as a principal programming framework when UNDCP considers new projects in OAS member States. UNDCP projects to strengthen the collection and analysis of data on illicit crop cultivation and drug abuse are especially important to the effective implementation of recommendations of the Mechanism in individual countries. Equally important, UNDCP and OAS-CICAD routinely consult each other for the purpose of harmonizing international data collection systems, as well as relevant indicators to measure progress. Consultations are also under way to find practical ways to streamline member States' reporting requirements to both organizations.

37. At the operational level, OAS-CICAD and UNDCP continued to fund and execute jointly a US$ 1 million project to consolidate the Regional Centre for Legal Development and Cooperation in Central America. Further, the organizations joined forces to carry out several training programmes in the field of chemical precursor control in the Caribbean, and to plan new regional programmes in the field of demand reduction.

38. The Centre for International Crime Prevention has cooperated with individual OAS member States on activities to promote signing and ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols. Such high-level seminars and consultations with the regional and subregional groups of OAS member States were held in 2001 and 2002 in Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago.

39. The Fourth Meeting of Ministers of Justice or of Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas held in March 2002 in Trinidad and Tobago under the auspices of OAS recommended the signing and ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto. The Meeting also noted that the strengthening of communication with the United Nations on the topic of legislative measures to ensure the seizure of assets and the return of funds obtained illegally as a result of corruption, in order to avoid duplication of efforts, should be taken into account while formulating the proposed plan of action.

40. At the United Nations Symposium on "Combating international terrorism: the contribution of the United Nations" held in Vienna in June 2002, a representative of OAS spoke about strengthening the

Inter-American Committee against Terrorism. Cooperation in this regard is under way.

5. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

41. The plight of refugees and other persons of concern to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has always been a matter of concern shared with OAS, with repeated calls by the various organs of the inter-American system for protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers in the western hemisphere.

42. Resolutions on refugees and other persons of concern to UNHCR were adopted at the thirty-first and thirty-second sessions of the OAS annual General Assembly in 2001 and 2002, respectively. In resolution AG/Res. 1832 (XXXI-O/01) of 2001, the OAS General Assembly took note of the fiftieth anniversary of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and urged active participation in the UNHCR Global Consultations on International Protection aimed at reaffirming the central importance of the universal refugee instruments. In the resolution, the OAS Assembly also acknowledged the complementary nature of international refugee law and international human rights law. In 2002, the OAS General Assembly, in its resolution AG/Res. 1892 (XXXII-O/02), reiterated its appeal to States that had not yet done so to consider ratifying the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol, and urged those States that were already parties to fully and effectively implement their obligations under those instruments by, inter alia, adopting and implementing national refugee legislation and procedures for the determination of refugee status and the treatment of asylum-seekers and refugees. In the 2002 resolution, the OAS Assembly also recognized the multilateral nature of UNHCR and its mandate and called for increased support by member States and the organs of the inter-American system to the Office's work of providing protection to refugees, promoting durable solutions and supervising the application of the relevant international refugee instruments.

43. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights represented OAS at a regional meeting of experts co-sponsored by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights. The experts reviewed the supervisory responsibility of UNHCR in the light of the experience of the inter-American human rights organs. Participants recommended that UNHCR reinforce its working relationship with the human rights organs of the inter-American system and identify practical means to achieve complementarity between the inter-American system of human rights and international refugee law.

44. Under an agreement signed by UNHCR and IACHR in June 2001, the organizations are committed to joint efforts in areas related to the promotion and dissemination of human rights and refugee law. They include training Governments, non-governmental organizations and other sectors of civil society, joint research and publication, information sharing, technical advice on the adoption or revision of migration policies and on national refugee enactment mechanisms, as well as the promotion of inter-institutional cooperation in the Americas.

45. Together with similar arrangements made with the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights in 1998 and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in 2000, this agreement constitutes a new opportunity to include refugee issues on the inter-American agenda, particularly through "in loco" visits, rapporteurships, country and thematic reports and the consideration of urgent cases of forced displacement. UNHCR provided briefings to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights during visits of its representatives to Guatemala, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela.

46. Four publications on human rights and refugee issues were published in 2001 and 2002 with the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights. The first publication includes articles on new protection needs at the beginning of the twenty-first century as well as the contents of decisions adopted by the Inter-American Court relevant to refugee protection. The second publication commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the 1951 Convention and the twentieth anniversary of the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights. Records of the second and third "Encounters of Human Mobility", a forum for discussion on forced migration with civil society organizations from North and Central America and Panama, were published at the beginning of 2001.

47. UNHCR held two human rights workshops for its staff in the Americas, incorporating the mechanisms of the inter-American system for the protection of

refugees. One covered Latin American countries, the other concentrated on North America and the Caribbean. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights also participated in UNHCR training with Caribbean Governments and civil society organizations in Guatemala and the United States of America, placing emphasis on the various supervisory mechanisms that can be employed to strengthen international refugee protection.

48. At the request of the OAS Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs, UNHCR reported on the implementation of the OAS General Assembly resolution on the protection of refugees adopted in 2001, in preparation for this item at the 2002 General Assembly. Considerable interest in the development of asylum capacity in the Americas was expressed by a number of committee members, and this information exchange is expected to become an annual event.

6. World Food Programme

49. OAS and the World Food Programme (WFP) maintain regular contacts throughout the region. Joint efforts took place in the housing sector as part of the post-hurricane Mitch activities in Central America. Partnerships in development projects have taken place and joint collaboration in other areas has been explored. WFP staff has participated in OAS electoral observer missions.

50. At the country office level, discussions have included the following themes. In Ecuador, OAS and WFP have discussed the preparation of a funding proposal for a new regional initiative called "*cascos blancos*" (white helmets) that would help strengthen the local emergency response capacity. Likewise in Ecuador, a discussion is taking place regarding joint support for the "*veedurias sociales*" initiative, which would eventually lead to citizens participating in ensuring accountability for food aid and other development projects.

51. In Honduras, discussions have taken place on possible cooperation in the housing sector; supporting the decentralization process by assisting the municipalities; and initiating a solar energy project and a teacher-training initiative linked to participating Global School-Feeding Initiative schools in that country.

7. United Nations Human Settlements Programme

52. OAS supports implementation of the Global Campaign for Secure Tenure coordinated by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). OAS and UN-Habitat are also presently looking for ways to link their web sites, in order to support activities regarding the improvement of property information systems.

8. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

53. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) attaches great importance to cooperation with OAS. Since the adoption of the regional approach of OHCHR, the Latin America team has been focusing on more integration of the regional and subregional dimensions in its activities. A key step in the process of the OHCHR regional strategy for Latin America has been the adoption of the Quito Framework for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights through a workshop in the region, held in Quito in late 1999. Another important step in the development of this strategy has been the appointment of a Regional Representative based at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago. The Regional Representative's mandate is to enhance cooperation with the regional institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in Latin America and the Caribbean. Also very important in this process was the meeting of experts on the regional strategy of OHCHR held in Geneva in December 2001. The experts strongly recommended that OHCHR strengthen its cooperation with OAS and other regional institutions. In particular, participants emphasized the need for greater collaboration with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR).

54. *OHCHR and IACHR Inter-secretariat cooperation.* The OHCHR Regional Representative, Mr. Roberto Garretón, with the support of the Chief of the OHCHR Support and Services Branch, visited IACHR in February 2002. On that occasion, the OHCHR Regional Representative met with officers of the IACHR secretariat to discuss issues of mutual interest.

55. In this regard, an OHCHR mission to OAS headquarters in Washington, D.C. was carried out from 8 to 12 July 2002, with the objective of identifying concrete areas for effective cooperation between the

OHCHR and IACHR secretariats, to agree on joint activities in the Americas and on ways to improve coordination between regional and United Nations human rights mechanisms.

56. *Strengthening human rights mechanisms.* In 2001, the Executive Secretary of IACHR visited OHCHR in his capacity as then OAS Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression. The United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Human Rights Defenders and the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression have visited the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in order to exchange information and to harmonize mechanisms and methods of work.

57. *Participation in activities.* Several OAS institutions, such as the Institute on Children and the Inter-American Commission on Women have participated in activities and programmes being developed by OHCHR in the region.

9. International Labour Organization

58. During the period under review the International Labour Organization (ILO) collaborated with OAS mainly through backstopping of the OAS Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labour. ILO took part in the eleventh Conference, submitting several studies and cooperating with its advisory committee. A methodology developed to provide close support to the activities of the various organs of the Inter-American Conference of Labour Ministers, held in Ottawa in 2001, prompted discussion of the priority issues of the conference concerning economic integration and its labour dimension, and a review of recent experience in the design and implementation of labour and social security policies.

59. A commitment made by IDB at the Ottawa ministerial meeting complements the decisions of the ministers of labour of the United States and Canada to provide resources aimed at strengthening technical cooperation. This is of particular importance in view of the mandate given to Governments at the Québec Summit to develop the work and employment agenda, and in the recognition it gives to the key role played by ILO in the Americas. The project will continue during the biennium 2002-2003, with a mandate to analyse the labour dimensions of the Summit of the Americas process and to create a collaborative framework with ministries of labour and other relevant ministries and key international institutions.

60. Lastly, there was consensus that the ILO Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work must constitute the foundation of any future agreements that may be reached in the context of the Free Trade Agreement of the Americas. The declaration issued by labour ministers in Ottawa incorporated ideas such as the implementation of the decent work programme and the application of the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, as central subjects of the plan of action to be developed in the 2001-2003 period.

10. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

61. *Cooperation between OAS and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)/Havana.* During 2000, OAS established contact with UNESCO/Havana, the Regional Office for Culture for Latin America and the Caribbean, for the first time, in view of the preparation of the First Hemispheric Forum of Ministers of Culture of the Americas. UNESCO sent an observer to the meeting of experts that was held in Vancouver, Canada, in March 2002.

62. The OAS Social Development Unit became a partner in the newly launched UNESCO Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity. Possible modalities of partnership were explored during the inter-agency coordination meeting organized by OAS in Washington, D.C. in April 2002. This meeting was attended by a representative of the *Centro Regional para el Fomento del Libro en America Latina y el Caribe*, on behalf of the UNESCO Sector for Culture and by UNESCO/Havana.

63. *Cooperation between OAS and UNESCO/Santiago.* The relationship between OAS and the Regional Bureau of Education of UNESCO/Santiago focuses on follow-up of Education for All. An inter-agency Education for All group was founded for Latin America and the Caribbean, and OAS prepared the first draft of proposals, objectives and terms of reference for the group, to be discussed with other participants.

64. *Follow-up of the Summit of the Americas.* UNESCO/Santiago participated in the August 2001 Education Inter-agency Meeting organized within the

framework of follow-up to the Summit of the Americas. The meeting dealt with the Education Action Plan of the Summit, and coincidences between its objectives and those of Education for All.

65. *Participation in the Major Project of Education in Latin America and the Caribbean.* OAS also participated at the seventh meeting of the Major Project of Education in Latin America and the Caribbean held in Bolivia in March 2001, at which it made a presentation at the round table regarding international cooperation for Education for All follow-up.

66. *Cooperation in diversity education.* In 1998, specialists from UNESCO/Santiago helped representatives of the Special Needs Education Departments of the ministries of education of Southern Cone Common Market (MERCOSUR) countries to prepare a subregional project on human resources training. Its objective was to address education needs of all students within the framework of the education reforms of participating countries. The project, funded by OAS, will last three years (2001-2003). Participating countries — Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay — have requested assistance from UNESCO/Santiago specialists for project development. Training activities were carried out in 2001 for facilitators working with schools involved in the project, using UNESCO material translated into Spanish by UNESCO/Santiago.

11. Pan American Health Organization

67. The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), which was created by the Second International Conference of the American States in 1902, is the regional specialized health agency of the Inter-American system, as well as the Regional Office for the Americas of the World Health Organization (WHO). The mission of PAHO is "to cooperate technically with the member countries and to stimulate cooperation among them in order that, while maintaining a healthy environment and charting a course to sustainable human development, the peoples of the Americas may achieve health for all and by all". During 2001-2002, PAHO continued to work on an ongoing basis with member countries to promote pan-Americanism and equitable access to health care, through the major programming areas.

68. OAS plays a political role, since its function is to strengthen democracy, to advance human rights, to promote peace and security, and to expand trade and tackle complex problems caused by poverty, drugs and corruption. As such, the work of PAHO and OAS complement each other and there are some areas of mutual collaboration. PAHO briefs OAS ambassadors on the agenda of the yearly Executive Committee and issues of mutual concern, and provides an update on the work of PAHO. In 2001, OAS ambassadors visited PAHO for a second time to discuss the threat of biochemical terrorism to the region. In addition, it is customary for the Director or the Deputy Director of PAHO to attend the Permanent Council of OAS to give a presentation on the annual report.

69. PAHO works with the Office of Summit Follow-up at OAS in the coordination of efforts and activities to implement the mandates assigned by the Summits of the Americas. PAHO collaboration with the Inter-agency Working Group has resulted in joint initiatives, such as the inclusion of civil society into the Summit process, as well as in ensuring that reports on health mandates are disseminated and that health continues to occupy an important position on the Summit follow-up agenda. Meetings take place approximately once a month. At the Québec Summit, PAHO was given the mandate to develop activities and mobilize resources in the areas of health sector reform; communicable diseases; non-communicable diseases; and connectivity.

70. *Disaster preparedness.* Since 1999, when the OAS General Assembly established the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction, PAHO has presided over the Preparedness and Response Working Group, and has continued to support this initiative in the deliberations within the Continental Security Commission of the Permanent Council. The deliberations have served to keep this issue alive on the political agenda of the OAS. Also, PAHO has continued representing the Inter-American Committee in the meetings of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction in the Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. PAHO was also one of the organizers of the Hemispheric Conference on Risk Reduction that was held in Costa Rica in December 2001.

71. *Gender.* PAHO, through the Programme of Women, Health and Development participates on the Inter-American Commission of Women, with which it collaborates closely by participating in all executive

committee meetings, as well as in technical meetings in areas such as violence, trafficking and work. The organizations collaborated on the Symposium 2001: Gender-Based Violence, Health and Rights, together with other United Nations agencies and regional women's non-governmental organizations. This symposium led to landmark recommendations for mobilizing the health sector in addressing gender-based violence. In 2001 and 2002, a package on trafficking of women and girls was developed jointly.

72. *Drugs and illicit substances.* PAHO continues to collaborate with the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission to promote the Substance Strategy for the Hemisphere, which addresses standards of care, education programmes, epidemiological surveillance and social communication.

73. *Workers' health.* The OAS Inter-American Council for Integral Development works closely with the PAHO Workers' Health Group. The Council functions as a political body and a system for promoting new forms of cooperation. It is planning an inter-American workshop with the Ministers of Labour on best practices of occupational health and safety. The Workers' Health Group has developed a comprehensive, intersectoral Regional Workers' Health Plan promoting equitable occupational health through a preventive approach to health. This effort requires teamwork and partnerships with key international players such as OAS. In October 2001, the twelfth Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labour was held in Ottawa as part of the follow-up process for the Summit of the Americas. The Ottawa Declaration and Plan of Action places workers' health and working conditions as top priorities. The Inter-American Commission of Women also works with the Workers' Health Group. The Inter-American Program on the Promotion of Women's Human Rights and Gender Equity and Equality constitutes a crucial venue through which the Workers' Health Group and the Unit of Women, Health and Development at PAHO have started to address the issues affecting working women in the Americas.

74. *Children.* PAHO/OAS collaboration in the area of children is centred on children's rights and child development. OAS, through its work in these areas, has been collaborating with organizations such as PAHO in the comprehensive development of the regional strategy on health promotion. The OAS has incorporated PAHO input into the OAS and the Inter-American Children's Institute web pages. The PAHO regional adviser on child health participated in the governmental panel, organized by OAS, in the World Congress of Initial Education, held in Venezuela in June 2002. PAHO and OAS are in the process of developing a joint proposal of work in specific areas of child health, utilizing an intersectoral approach.

12. The World Bank

75. Throughout 2001 and 2002, the World Bank and OAS continued to strengthen their cooperation and consultation at the senior managerial level, as well as at the operational level. Policy consultations included a number of discussions between the Secretary-General of OAS, César Gaviria, the President of the World Bank and the Vice-President for Latin America and the Caribbean Region.

76. The World Bank has been participating as an observer in the inter-agency working group for the follow-up of the Québec Summit mandates. In this area, the World Bank, in conjunction with IDB, has continued to provide technical assistance to the region's ministers of finance, in particular to strengthen the payments and security clearance systems. The World Bank has cooperated with OAS, bilateral donors and other agencies, such as IDB, in planning a Conference on Corporate Responsibilities.

13. International Civil Aviation Organization

77. In February 2002, a memorandum of understanding was signed between the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the General Secretariat of OAS to establish a framework for cooperation in the implementation of projects in OAS member States.

78. OAS and ICAO will cooperate in the areas of civil aviation development to identify projects and prepare feasibility and investment studies relating to aviation security, infrastructure development and the management of regulatory systems. An initial action plan includes the following activities:

(a) A project designed to strengthen the Sub-Regional Flight Safety Surveillance Authority and the Aviation Security Authority in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), to assist the activities of the regional flight safety surveillance authority, and to regulate and control the application of airworthiness

and operation standards by the air transport operators registered in the region;

(b) Technical cooperation in training programmes for human resources development in the civil aviation of the Caribbean region in order to improve professional capabilities and skills for a more effective and efficient regional air transport sector;

(c) Strengthening of the Centre for Aeronautics Studies in Colombia by improving training, adding equipment and making improvements in its installations.

14. International Maritime Organization

79. *Facilitation of international maritime traffic.* Since 1999, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) has been promoting the implementation of the International Convention on the Facilitation of Maritime Traffic, 1965. The project's activities, in which the Inter-American Committee on Ports participated, resulted in:

(a) Seven strategies (six national and one subregional);

(b) Nine seminars (six national and three subregional) involving the training of 178 officials representing customs, maritime and port authorities, as well as shipping interests;

(c) A regional course on the prevention and control of illicit drug trafficking on board ships.

80. *Port safety and security.* In follow-up to the above-mentioned project, a further programme on port safety and security was launched in 2000, which was executed by IMO in close cooperation with the Inter-American Committee on Ports. This programme resulted in:

(a) A manual on existing IMO standards relating to the ship/port interface, for distribution throughout the shipping and port communities of Latin America and the Caribbean;

(b) A regional course for Latin America on the prevention and control of illicit drug trafficking on board ships (79 participants);

(c) A regional seminar for Caribbean States, on port safety and security.

81. *Maritime and port security.* Following the attacks on the United States of America of 11 September 2001, IMO began an urgent review of all its instruments relating to the prevention and suppression of illicit acts — including terrorism — that may affect the safety and security of shipping and port operations. This review will culminate in a diplomatic Maritime Security Conference, to be held in December 2002, which is to adopt mandatory requirements relating to the prevention and suppression of all such acts.

82. Parallel to the review process, IMO also launched a global programme of technical cooperation on maritime/port security, which aims to assist developing countries in putting in place appropriate security measures and infrastructure. This is essentially a capacity-building programme that seeks to raise maritime security awareness and to assist countries in implementing the security instruments already adopted by IMO, and to prepare them to implement effectively the new regulatory regime that is expected to emerge from the Maritime Security Conference of December 2002.

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United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of torture

Report of the Secretary-General**

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* A/57/150.

** The present report is being submitted on 26 July 2002 so as to include as much updated information as possible, including the grant recommendations adopted by the Board of Trustees on 27 May 2002 and approved by the Secretary-General on 10 July 2002 and the statistical information requested by the Board.

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I. Introduction and summary

A. Annual report

1. This annual report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, drafted on 22 July 2002, was prepared in accordance with the arrangements approved by the Assembly in resolution 36/151 of 16 December 1981, by which it set up the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, and in accordance with the financial rules that apply to the general trust funds established by the General Assembly for humanitarian purposes. It updates the information contained in previous reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly (A/56/181) and to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/2002/66). It describes the decisions taken by the Secretary-General on 10 July 2002, approving the recommendations adopted by the Fund's Board of Trustees at its twenty-first session (13-27 May 2002). It shows the contributions recorded up to the twenty-first session (annex I, table 2) and their geographical distribution (table 3, graph 2), those recorded later on and available at the twenty-second session (table 9), pledges outstanding (table 10), the amounts approved for the different types of grants (tables 5 and 7), their geographical distribution (table 4 and graph 3), the kinds of assistance financed (table 6) and the organizations financed (annex II), the increase in the amounts requested and grants awarded (tables 7 and 8) and the Fund's guidelines for organizations scheduled to submit reports on grants paid in 2002 and those wishing to apply for one for 2002 (annex IV).

B. Twenty years of contributions (1982-2002)

2. Following a recommendation made by the Board of Trustees (an advisory body to the Secretary-General) at its twenty-first session, this report also contains statistical data on the first 20 years of the Fund's operations (annex I, table 11). The Board considered how the number of regular donors had increased over the first 20 years, starting with a contribution from Norway, in March 1982, to more than 30 in the last six years (table 1). It noted that the General Assembly, starting with resolution 36/151, of 16 December 1981 (para. 2), to resolution 56/143, of 19 December 2001 (para. 26), and the Commission on Human Rights, starting with resolution 1982/43 to resolution 2002/38, had appealed to "all" Governments to make an annual contribution to the Fund. The Board also noted that some donors had increased their annual contribution since 1982, while others had discontinued or reduced theirs (table 11); pursuant to its mandate, the Board adopted and immediately implemented new measures to promote and solicit contributions.

3. Following the Board's recommendation, the report provides, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of receipt of the first contributions to the statistical Fund, data useful to victims, relevant non-governmental organizations, regular donors, and any Government, organization or person wishing to contribute to the Fund in the future. This data enables us to measure the impact of the direct help provided by the Fund to torture victims and their relatives throughout the world. This year, therefore, the report is longer and more detailed than in previous years: it seeks to complete and update some of the data annexed to earlier reports, in 1993 (consolidated report on the first 10 years, 1982-1992; A/48/520, annex I) and in 1997 (A/52/387).

4. Additional information on the Fund is available in the revised human rights fact sheet No. 4;[1] in a book by Mr. Nigel Rodley, former Special Rapporteur on Torture of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights;[2] in articles by the first Chairman[3] and second Chairman of the Board of Trustees;[4] and in an article by the Fund's current Secretary.[5]

C. Mandate of the Fund

5. Pursuant to resolution 36/151 of the General Assembly, the Fund receives voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals, which it distributes through established channels of assistance, as humanitarian, legal and financial assistance to torture victims and their relatives. In accordance with the practice established by the Board of Trustees beginning since 1983,[6] and following its recommendations, the Secretary-General provides grants to non-governmental organizations for projects involving psychological, medical, social, legal, economic or other forms of humanitarian assistance to torture victims and their relatives throughout the world. If sufficient money is available, the Board can also recommend the financing of non-priority projects under which health-care

professionals or other professionals who provide aid to torture victims receive training or exchange practical experiences through seminars.

6. When considering a request for a grant, the Board checks that the persons who would benefit from the proposed project are victims of torture according to the definition given in the United Nations Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, or according to any more favourable interpretation by the Committee on Human Rights, the Committee Against Torture, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, any other competent United Nations body or any new United Nations norm. The Board is informed of all pertinent development in this regard.

D. Admissibility criteria

7. Project admissibility criteria are outlined in the Fund's guidelines (annex IV), which are available on the web site of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, together with grant request forms and other useful information, and are sent to every organization that applies for a grant. The main criteria are those formulated by the General Assembly in resolution 36/151 (they are outlined above in para. 5). The Secretariat submits admissible projects to the Board at the annual sessions. Upon review, the Board may declare a project inadmissible. To be admissible, a project must provide direct or indirect aid to torture victims or their family members. For example, the Fund does not finance projects to assist victims of "organized violence", since that is not, in itself, a type of torture, according to the analysis and established practice of the Board, nor to projects aiming to disseminate information on torture in general or in some countries.

E. Composition of the Board of Trustees

8. The Secretary-General administers the Fund through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with the advice of the Fund's Board of Trustees, whose mandate is to advise the Secretary-General on the Fund's management.[7] The Board comprises a Chairman and four members with broad knowledge of human rights who sit on the Board in their individual capacity as United Nations experts; they are appointed by the Secretary-General on a basis of equitable geographical representation and in consultation with their respective Governments. The Secretary-General has appointed Mr. Ribot Hatt Ms. Elisabeth Odio-Benito, Mr. Ivan Tosevski and Amos Wako, and Mr. Jaap Walkate as Chairman.

F. Operation of the Board and of the Fund secretariat

1. The Board in session

9. The Board holds annual sessions, currently for a period of 10 business days. Given its increased workload (on average, there are 200 reports on the use of grants, some 40 new projects and close to 200 grant requests), it has recommended that three work days be added to its twenty-second meeting. The meetings are closed ones, because documents are confidential in order to safeguard the professional confidentiality of the assistance teams and the safety of victims, their relatives and project teams.

10. In appraising the projects, the Board examines on the one hand, narrative, financial and audit reports and any other necessary information obtained by the Secretariat regarding the use of previous grants and, on the other hand, new grant requests. The Board takes into consideration the merits of each grant request. It does not allocate available funds according to geographical distribution. It may recommend financing a project in a country where other projects are already being funded, if, for instance it relates to a different region, provides a different type of assistance, or is intended to reach different victims (see annex IV, paragraph 21 of the guidelines). The amount of the grant is based on the project budget, which must provide a realistic estimate of local costs and salaries (guidelines, paragraph 12). In making its recommendations the Board's primary aim is to provide direct assistance to the greatest possible number of torture victims in the world, including through the financing of microprojects, as recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 2002/38, para. 34), since the Fund is one of the few financing authorities that do so.

11. As was explained to the representatives of the regular donors who attended the Board's annual meeting with donors on 24 May 2002, at the twenty-first session, the Fund's secretariat (hereinafter referred

to as "the secretariat") prepares, for each session, at the very least the following documents for each project to be considered: a summary table of dealings between the organization that is in charge of the project and the Fund, indicating the date a new request was submitted, the amounts requested and those approved; the dates the narrative and financial reports were submitted; a summary analysis of the project, based on the narrative, financial and audit reports, updated to the eve of the Board's annual session; any new request for funding; any other necessary information submitted by the organization or requested by the secretariat; a copy of the financial report on the use of the previous grant; a complete copy of the new request for funding together with a detailed budget. These documents are distributed in several files (six files for the twenty-first meeting). An additional file contains documents concerning non-priority projects (training courses or seminars). A general file contains the following: the programme of work for the session; the Fund's financial situation (including the amount available for new grants, as determined by the Financial Resources Management Service of the United Nations Office at Geneva, in consultation with the Office of the High Commissioner and the Fund's secretariat); the recommendations approved during the previous session; the summary tables of some 200 new grant requests; the Fund's guidelines; the results of appeals for contributions made by the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner and the Chairman of the Board; any other document that might help the Board raise funds for the next session; relevant resolutions and reports (of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights, the treaty bodies, particularly the Committee Against Torture, the special Rapporteurs, particularly the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of torture); activities planned for the United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture (26 June); the meetings to be held during the ongoing session; any other document that is relevant or has been prepared at the request of the Board in session. Each year, the Board considers more than 2,300 pages of documents on the basis of which it adopts recommendations to the Secretary-General.

12. These recommendations are addressed to the Secretary-General through the High Commissioner. Most of the grants, once approved by the High Commissioner on behalf of the Secretary-General, are payable immediately (prompt grants), without precondition (annex I, table 5). The Board may also recommend a new grant, which will be withheld pending receipt by the secretariat of satisfactory reports or information concerning the use of prior grants (pending grants). These grants remain "pending, that is to say, unpaid, as long as the conditions required by the Board remain unfulfilled. The Board and the secretariat may ask the project manager to provide details regarding a narrative report, a financial report, an audit report, the number of torture victims helped by the grant, the kind of torture and its after effects, the type of torturer involved, case studies of victims helped by the Fund, or any other information that may be necessary in order to determine whether the grant was, indeed, used for the project and in accordance with the approved budget. If the information is declared satisfactory by the secretariat between sessions, the project manager is informed and the relevant administrative services of the United Nations Office at Geneva are requested to pay out the grant. At its annual session, the Board reviews the status of each project, and adopts necessary recommendations regarding the use of grants paid and grants still pending.

13. The Board examines every project separately and takes into consideration the different situations particular to each case. For instance, if it is not fully satisfied as to how the grant has been used, it does not recommend that a file be closed but, instead, recommends that additional information be requested and submitted by a specific deadline, failing which, it could recommend that all or part of the grant be reimbursed.

14. The criteria applied by the Board are known to and approved by the project managers, each of whom receives a copy of the Fund's guidelines. In order to qualify for a grant, a project must satisfy, inter alia, the following main criteria: the type of activity to be financed must be within the mandate of the Fund; the aid must be provided to victims of torture and/or their family members; the organization's personnel must have proven experience in helping victims of torture; the amount requested from the Fund must not exceed one third of the total budget for the project, and must be based on the prevailing local costs. Other criteria and conditions are contained in the revised version of the Fund's guidelines adopted at the twenty-first session (annex IV). Any additional requirement from the Board or the secretariat is communicated by mail to the project manager.

15. At its annual session, the Board examines any other topic of interest to the Fund or the Board, concerning the following: mandate; fund-raising; implementation of decisions between sessions; payment of grants; administrative, budgetary and personnel questions; and any other activity undertaken by the Fund's secretariat during the past year. The Board listens to: Officials from the Office of the High Commissioner whose work may contribute to the implementation of its recommendations; officials from other international organizations, such as the World Health Organization or the European Commission; representatives of non-governmental organizations. The Board is kept informed about the latest developments in the international human rights law, international humanitarian law, and international criminal law and about the interpretation and application as regards torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Project managers may request to meet with the Board (see paragraph 56 of the guidelines). Given the ever-increasing workload, the time available for this purpose is limited to the presentation of complex or new projects to the Board.

2. Duties of Board members between sessions

16. Like the members of the Board of Trustees of other humanitarian assistance funds for which the Office of the High Commissioner serves as secretariat and according to the practice approved by the Secretary-General, in between sessions, members continue to exercise their mandate in different ways, including by encouraging Governments to pay a first contribution, even a token one, by encouraging regular donors to pay their contributions, preferably by 1 March, prior to the annual meeting of the Board, if possible, with a substantial increase in the level of contribution so that consideration may be given to the ever-increasing demand for assistance, as recommended by the General Assembly in resolution 56/143 of 19 December 2001 (para. 25) and by the Commission on Human Rights in resolution 2002/38 of 22 April 2002 (para. 34); by making a statement (see paragraph 29 of Summary Record E/CN.4/2002/SR.41) to the Commission on Human Rights, at the invitation of the Commission's Bureau, regarding the report of the Secretary-General, in order to inform the participants of the Fund's current financial needs, since by that time all grant requests have been received and analysed by the secretariat; by visiting projects (guidelines, para. 55); by giving an opinion regarding the payment of a pending grant or, by recommending that the secretariat request additional details and maintaining the grant pending; by giving an opinion, on an exceptional basis, regarding an urgent grant request for a project already financed by the Fund that has encountered unexpected financial difficulties; etc. The Chairman may also send a letter to donors who have made a pledge, and to other regular donors who have not yet paid their contribution inviting them to do so as soon as possible; recommend a grant, on an exceptional basis, for a torture victim requesting emergency assistance, if there is no local project financed by the Fund or another relevant project that can help this victim (guidelines, paras. 59-60).

3. Programme of work of the secretariat

17. The secretariat's programme of work follows the grant cycle. From the end of September until 30 November, the secretariat receives about 250 new grant requests (including request forms and a detailed budget) and about 200 narrative, financial and audit reports on the use of prior grants. These requests and these reports are recorded on a daily basis and examined, so that project manager may be asked for any missing or additional information or document. The secretariat consults with the officials of the Office of the High Commissioner who follow the relevant geographic and thematic mandates, along with the representatives of the Office in the field, or with the representatives of programmes, funds or specialized agencies of the United Nations and makes a decision regarding the admissibility of the new projects (see admissibility criteria in annex IV). Thus, prior to the twenty-first session, the secretariat examined and declared 40 projects to be inadmissible (outside the mandate; incomplete request; past the deadline; etc.). From December to May, the secretariat examines the narrative, financial and audit reports on funded projects, which must necessarily be written on the basis of the Fund's report form. For every admissible project, a summary table is prepared, indicating: the date it was received (in order to allow the Board to verify if the deadlines were met); whether the reports are satisfactory; any additional report requested by the secretariat; the amount requested for a new grant; the total budget of the project; what one third of the budget amounts to (because the implementation of a project must not depend totally on the Fund's support; para. 25 of the guidelines). If an answer is vague or incomplete,

the secretariat contacts the relevant organization in order to obtain more details or additional information. It does not consider a new grant request as long as a report on an earlier project is incomplete or unsatisfactory. A report is declared acceptable if it provides complete and precise answers to all the items on the form and if the grant was indeed used for the purpose stated in the application (to assist victims of torture; implement planned activities in accordance with the budget). Modification to the budgeted expenses must be submitted to the secretariat for authorization (para. 28 of the guidelines). If the report is declared acceptable, the secretariat examines the new request, verifies that it corresponds to the guidelines, and may request additional information. On the basis of the reports, requests for funding and any additional information it has received the secretariat prepares an analysis of the project with all the information the Board needs to make a recommendation at its annual session. During its session the Board may consult the originals of all documents and correspondence pertaining to all the projects of the current and previous years and the analyses prepared by the secretariat when the projects were submitted for financing.

18. Throughout the year, the secretariat deals with questions concerning: contributions and pledges (answering donors' requests for information on how the Fund operates); information to the organizations (mailing letters in July informing them about the decisions of the Secretary-General; and providing clarification about the admissibility criteria or how to present a report or request for financing); meetings with project managers; briefings for the organizations during the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights or its Sub-Commission; reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights; follow-up regarding the payment of grants; project assessment missions (guidelines, para. 55); meetings with other officials of the Office of the High Commissioner including the heads of field offices. The secretariat continuously monitors the situation of any pending grant.

G. Grant cycle

19. Grant requests should be received by the secretariat no later than 30 November so that it can consider them and decide whether they are admissible under the Fund's guidelines. Admissible grant requests are reviewed by the Board at its annual session in May. The Board's recommendations are examined by the Fund's secretariat to ensure that they are in compliance with United Nations rules, then submitted for approval on behalf of the Secretary-General to the High Commissioner. The project managers are informed, in writing, in July of the decisions that concern them and must agree to all the conditions that are tied to the grants. The High Commissioner requests that grants that are to be unconditionally disbursed should be paid as soon as possible by the United Nations Office at Geneva. Most grants are received in July or August, and recipients are requested to acknowledge receipt of the grant and to submit by 30 November narrative and financial reports on the use of the grants. If there is no final report by that date, an interim report is submitted, and the final report must be received by the following 15 February. Further grant requests, for consideration at the next session of the Board, may also be submitted by 30 November.

H. Assessment of projects

20. Grant requests and reports on the use of a grant are assessed by non-governmental organizations, acting as "established channels of humanitarian assistance" pursuant to resolution 36/151 of the General Assembly, by the Fund's secretariat on the basis of files in Geneva, by the Board during its sessions, by a member of the secretariat or the Board where the project is being implemented, and by officials of programmes, funds or specialized agencies of the United Nations system.

21. Members of the Board or the secretariat may request the cooperation of a field office of OHCHR or of a programme — such as UNDP — fund or specialized agency of the United Nations in order to have one of its officials conduct an on-the-spot assessment of a project partly financed by the Fund, or to have an administrative official audit the accounts of the organization and of the project. Secretariat members pay regular visits in order to assess projects financed by the Fund. Given that the Fund finances about 200 projects throughout the world, which projects are visited, depends, inter alia, on the following criteria: specific recommendations by the Board; number of grants already paid out and their amount; number of victims assisted; whether the organization confronts a difficult situation, particularly

if it is unable to communicate with the Fund's secretariat; whether it would be useful to provide training for organization personnel on admissibility criteria and how to write reports. The head of the mission addresses a confidential report to the Board for review at its next session.

I. Protection of confidentiality

22. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 36/151, which extended the mandate of the United Nations Trust Fund for Chile,[5] the existing guarantees of confidentiality were maintained for the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture. They have been strictly implemented for the past 20 years. Grants disbursed by the Fund are distributed through the established channels of humanitarian assistance, that is to say non-governmental organizations. At its annual meeting with donors, the Board informs new representatives that, when donating to a humanitarian assistance fund, donors cannot choose which specific project their contribution will go to, as is the case when they donate to a technical cooperation fund. Donors pay their contribution to the Fund, which is administered by the Secretary-General; the latter, with the advice of the Board of Trustees, decides how to distribute the available money among admissible projects so as best to help victims of torture and their relatives. All donors accept this principle and that of the necessary confidentiality of the Fund's procedure. Indeed, all documents and information concerning a project is confidential in order to protect victims of torture and their relatives, and the professional confidentiality of doctors, psychologists, physical therapists, nurses, social workers, lawyers and other professionals who assist them and who trust the Secretary-General to keep any information that is communicated confidential. The Board has always asked the secretariat to strictly respect this confidentiality, or risk losing the trust of project teams and of victims of torture, and also of donors, Governments and public opinion in general. Indeed, if the secretariat were to disclose any information the Fund receives concerning assisted victims, including their nationality, the nature of the torture sustained or its after-effects, this could lead to cross-checks and might endanger the victims themselves and the personnel of the organization involved. Since 1983, the year the first projects were received, all information provided to the Fund has been treated confidentially and there have been no leaks. In order to ensure that unscrupulous public officials do not bring any sort of pressure to bear on victims and project managers, the Board has also recommended to the Secretary-General that the amount of individual grants be kept confidential. No exceptions have been made. At its twenty-first session, the Board maintained and reaffirmed this constant practice of 20 years.

23. In response to the request made by some donors at their meeting with the Board at its twenty-first session, the present report indicates at annex II the types of assistance financed by the Fund in 2002 for every organization concerned (see also A/52/387, annex I).

J. Changes in State contributions (1982-2002)

24. Figure 1 in annex I illustrates total State contributions from March 1982 to 12 May 2002 (the eve of the twenty-first session of the Board). In table 11 we find that 65 States (section A), about a dozen non-governmental organizations (section B) and some 50 individuals (section C) from Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Greece, India, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States have contributed to the Fund. In 20 years, the number of donor States has increased from 5 to 34; each year, since 1997, from 32 to 38 States have contributed regularly to the Fund (table 1). France is the only donor which has contributed every year since 1983 (table 11). While the European States were the main donors during the 1980s, as of 1994 the United States has been the main donor (table 11 and graph 1). The States of Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, Asia, the Pacific region and the Middle East have contributed relatively little to the Fund (tables 3, 4 and 11, graphs 2 and 3); however, it should be mentioned that some States from these regions are regular donors, and that some have been for a number of years: Algeria (eleventh contribution); Brazil (seventh); Cameroon (fifth); Israel (sixth); Japan (sixteenth); South Africa (seventh); Sri Lanka (tenth) and Tunisia (eleventh). Some donors have recently contributed for the first time: Bahrain in 2002, Iran for 2001, Poland in 2000 and 2001, Turkey in 1999, 2000 and 2001. Several donors (Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sri Lanka, Switzerland and

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) have steadily increased their contribution. It must be noted that Brazil, Chile, Greece and Ireland have increased their contribution twofold, Cyprus threefold, the United States fivefold, Andorra and Austria eightfold. The contributions of some regular donors seem to decrease due to fluctuations in the exchange rate between their national currency and the United States dollar; these contributions — those of Belgium, France, Germany, Iceland, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Spain — are, in fact, stable. The contributions of Israel, Japan and the Philippines have decreased for economic reasons. Some donors have interrupted their regular contribution to the Fund: Saudi Arabia in 1999, Australia in 1998, Hungary in 1994, Indonesia in 1993, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in 1993, Morocco in 2000, Mauritius in 1999, Nepal in 1998, Peru in 1999, Portugal in 1999, San Marino in 1984, Senegal in 1998, Sweden in 2000. Others have contributed once: Bhutan in 1993, Costa Rica in 1993, Haiti in 1989, Jordan in 1984, Uganda in 1994, Slovenia in 1998, Togo in 1989, Venezuela in 1998 and Yugoslavia in 1990.

II. Twenty-first session of the Fund's Board of Trustees

A. Organization of the work

25. During its twenty-first session, held from 13 to 27 May 2002, at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, the Board held 20 private meetings. In the absence of the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner, the session was opened by the head of the Support Services Branch of the Office of the High Commissioner. The Chairman, Mr. Jaap Walkate, was not able to go to Geneva this year; the four other members took part in the session. On the recommendation of Mr. Walkate, Mr. Ivan Tosevski was elected Chairman.

26. The Board examined the Fund's financial situation for 2002; the amount available for new grants according to the United Nations Office at Geneva; and the contributions received since 1982 and adopted new fundraising measures by contacting regional group coordinators at the permanent missions of Member States in Geneva (for more details, see para. 37 below). It reviewed and updated the Fund's guidelines for project managers; it was invited by the High Commissioner, on 15 May 2002, to a luncheon with the members of the Committee against Torture; it heard officials from the Office of the High Commissioner speak about the possibility, following the entry into force of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, of creating a voluntary fund to provide technical cooperation and financial assistance to the victims of acts contrary to the Protocol (A/RES/54/263, Article 7, para. 1); it discussed with NGO representatives the possibility of setting up a voluntary fund for the victims, under the mandate of the International Criminal Court (Article 79 of the Rome Statute); it consulted an outside auditor regarding a new guideline for NGOs concerning the provision of accounting data on the use of grants; etc.

27. The Board spent the bulk of its meetings reviewing analyses and documents concerning 200 old and 38 new projects and adopting recommendations. The Board met with representatives of three organizations already financed by the Fund, who had expressed the wish to present their projects and to answer questions in person.

B. Financial situation of the Fund

28. In accordance with the United Nations rules governing voluntary contribution funds for humanitarian purposes, 15 per cent of estimated annual expenditures must be earmarked as a reserve for the following year, in the event that the amount of contributions received is insufficient, and 13 per cent is the rate set for programme support costs. After reserve and support costs are deducted from the total contributions received in time for allocation, according to the information received from the Department of Financial Resources Management of the United Nations Office at Geneva, the amount available on the eve of the twenty-first session for allocation to new grants came to US$ 6,916,170 (about US$ 1 million less than 2001; see annex I, tables 9 and 10). In addition, there was US$ 284,900 available for emergency grant requests between sessions (annex IV, Guidelines, paras. 59 and 60), and US$ 614,000 was allocated for grants pending since 2000 or 2001; these could be disbursed before the twenty-second session, provided that the reports or information requested by the Board were deemed satisfactory by the secretariat. The sums recommended at the twenty-first session came to a total of US$ 7,815,070.

29. At its twenty-first session, the Board took into account the contributions recorded by the Treasurer of the United Nations as being available at the Fund between 17 May 2001 (first day of its twentieth session) and 12 May 2002 (the eve of its twenty-first session, table 2; see also their geographical distribution in table 3 and figure 2). It is worth noting, in this regard, that most donors responded favourably to the appeals from the General Assembly (resolution 56/143, para. 25), the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 2002/38, para. 34), the Secretary-General,[9] the High Commissioner,[10] the Joint Declaration of 26 June 2001 (A/56/181, annex II), the European Union,[11] competent NGO networks,[12] and the Board,[13] that contributions should be paid before 1 March 2002, if possible, so that they might be recorded by the Treasurer and be available on 12 May 2002 for the twenty-first session. The Board thanked them warmly at its annual meeting with their representatives in Geneva, on 24 May 2002, at the Palais des Nations.

C. Recommendations concerning grants

1. New grants for 2002

30. Pursuant to the practice of the Board, all of the US$ 6,916,170 available for new grants was recommended to be earmarked for projects from all parts of the world that provide psychological, medical, legal, economic, social assistance or any other type of direct humanitarian aid to victims of torture and the members of their family.

31. Overall, new grants for 2002 were distributed to 169 projects (see, in annex II, the list of organizations, the countries where they are located, and the type of activities funded) which assist victims of torture and their family members in 60 countries (the geographical distribution is illustrated in table 4 and graph 3). Some of these grants (prompt grants, totalling US$ 5,295,300) are to be disbursed immediately and unconditionally and others (pending grants, totalling US$ 1,620,870) will remain pending until certain conditions are fulfilled (table 5).

32. Whereas, up until this session of the Board, the amount available allowed for some new grants to be given for training and seminars, this year the Board did not recommend any grant for this type of project but awarded the whole available amount for requests for direct assistance (table 7, 2002). The Board took note of the following: generally grant requests have increased by at least US$ 1 million each year since 1998; the smaller amount available for new grants in 2002 (US$ 1 million less than in 2001); the steady increase, since 1997, in requests for psychological, medical, social, legal and economic assistance in that order (table 6).

2. Emergency grants for the period from June 2002 to May 2003

33. The Board recommended that about $285,000 be reserved for emergency grants that the secretariat, on the recommendation of the Chairman (annex IV, paras. 59-60), could provide before the next session of the Board, in May 2003.

3. Grants pending from 2000 and 2001

34. Moreover, $614,000 are available for grants pending since 2000 and 2001 for about 20 projects, following the recommendations of the Board at its nineteenth (2000) and twentieth (2001) sessions, because the secretariat is awaiting the information requested by the Board in order to disburse them; they should be disbursed between June 2002 and May 2003 if the data received are considered satisfactory.

D. Other recommendations

35. The Board adopted the following recommendations at its twenty-first session:

1. Sources of funding

36. On the basis of the analysis of the financial situation and the changes in contributions between March 1982 and May 2002 (see above, section I (B) and (J)), the Board expressed concern at the fact that some donors had failed to contribute regularly or had ceased contributing, many States had never contributed to the Fund and the number of new donors to the Fund had not increased. It expressed regret that the amount available for grants in 2002 was $1 million less than in 2001, whereas total demand was increasing by about $1 million per year.

37. At the first meeting of its twenty-first session, the Board therefore adopted new measures, which were given priority on its agenda and work programme and were implemented immediately. The Board adopted a more direct approach to fund-raising, holding meetings

with ambassadors, permanent representatives to the United Nations in Geneva and the coordinators of the five regional groups in Geneva (Japan for the Group of Asian States; Chile for the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States (GRULAC); Croatia for the Group of Eastern European States; Nigeria for the Group of African States; and Canada for the Group of Western European and Other States). At the suggestion of the Ambassador of Chile, it met with representatives of GRULAC during the last meeting of its twenty-first session. It also met with the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations, Chairman of the fifty-eighth session (2002) of the Commission on Human Rights, since the Commission had recommended to all Governments that they should contribute to the Fund. It also met with the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations, Coordinator for the European Union, who had encouraged all Member States to contribute. The Board provided delegations with all available information on the activities of the Fund and its financial means and on the contributions of the members of each Group, which had been published yearly in the previous reports of the Secretary-General; they are now set out together for the first time in table 11, annex I. The Board drew the attention of representatives to the need for voluntary contributions from States which had not previously contributed to the Fund, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 56/143 and resolution 2002/36 of the Commission on Human Rights.

38. In accordance with its constant practice, the Board also met with regular donors to the Fund on 24 May 2002 at the United Nations Office at Geneva. On behalf of the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner, the Board thanked the 34 regular donors and one new donor (table 2) for their voluntary contributions. The Board expressed concern at the steady increase in total requests for financial assistance, whereas the amount of annual contributions had stopped growing in 2002. The Board therefore recommended to the regular donors that they should urge other Governments in their regional groups to make their first contributions, even nominal, to the Fund.

39. The Board expressed particular appreciation to Switzerland, and met with the Chief of the Humanitarian Affairs and Human Rights Section of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland, although not a Member State at that time, had begun contributing to the Fund in 1984 and had remained a regular donor. The Board also expressed gratitude to the Holy See, another non-member State, which had been a regular donor since 1988.

40. The General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to assist in its appeal for contributions and, in its efforts to make the Fund better known, to make use of all existing possibilities including the preparation, production and dissemination of information materials as recommended by General Assembly resolution 56/143 (para. 27). The Board also recommended to its secretariat that it should support any other initiative aimed at obtaining voluntary contributions, including new fund-raising methods such as production of public information material, written or audio-visual; a consolidated report on the second decade (1993-2003) of the Board's activities to be annexed to the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly on the activities of the Fund at its fifty-eighth session; production of a brochure in a format more attractive to donors than the usual United Nations documents; and consider requesting contributions from private enterprises.

41. The Board strongly encouraged the continuance of regular visits and informal exchanges of information between the secretariat and principal donors concerning assistance to victims of torture, particularly the secretariat of the relevant Directorate-General of the European Commission. A joint meeting should be held in autumn 2002 if possible.

42. The Board welcomed the practice of the Commission on Human Rights whereby it invites a member of the Board to appeal for new contributions during the session of the Commission, when introducing the annual report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Fund. It suggested that the General Assembly should, if possible, do likewise when the present report is introduced during its fifty-seventh session. The Board thanked the Chairperson of the Commission for having agreed to meet its members during its twenty-first session and requested him to encourage new States participating in the work of the Commission to contribute to the Fund, in accordance with the appeal made by the Commission at its fifty-eighth session.

2. Cooperation with other international organizations

43. The Board urged the secretariat to continue to cooperate in the field with the staff of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and with United Nations funds, programmes and bodies, particularly the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), when necessary to pay grants, assess projects or monitor the use of grants.

3. Payment of grants

44. The Board renewed its recommendation that the United Nations Office at Geneva should automatically inform the secretariat of any problem concerning the payment of grants or the return of bank transfers. That, together with any other similar effective measure, should make it possible to prevent the occurrence of such problems, avoid complaints by grant recipients and breaks in Fund-financed treatment of torture victims.

4. On the spot assessment of funded projects

45. The Board recalled the approved guideline according to which members of the Board or its secretariat could carry out missions in order to assess the implementation of projects financed by the Fund with a view to improved evaluation of the use of grants from the Fund and of the work carried out and planned by the organization. A confidential report on such missions should be drawn up by the Board or secretariat member concerned and transmitted to members of the Board at their next meeting. Between May 2001 and May 2002, such assessment missions had been carried out in the Philippines, in Spain, in Sweden and in the United States of America. In several recommendations concerning projects, the Board called for field visits to be made to projects financed by the Fund. Mention was made of visits to projects located in the following countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Burundi, Germany, Haiti and Mozambique. Provision was made for travel expenses in the expenditure plans approved for 2002 and 2003 in order that members of the Board or secretariat could visit several projects per year.

5. Distribution of the Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman Or Degrading Punishment

46. The Board expressed satisfaction at having successfully distributed to representatives of donor Governments and to the coordinators of regional groups copies in the six United Nations official languages of the Manual[14] (also known as the Istanbul Protocol), which had been partially financed by the Fund on the recommendation of the Board.

6. Secretariat of the Fund and the Board

47. The Board commended the secretariat for the excellent preparatory work done in the following areas: project admissibility decisions (40 projects have been declared inadmissible by the secretariat during the current year); consideration of projects to determine whether they are admissible, followed by preparation of files on those deemed admissible for the twenty-first session; verification of the financial situation of the Fund with the United Nations Office at Geneva; analysis of new requests for grants, summaries of narrative and financial reports and audit reports concerning the utilization of almost 200 past grants. The Board once again noted the steady improvement in the documents prepared for its session.

48. The Board expressed its support for the request made to the Secretary-General by the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights in recent resolutions that he should "ensure the provision of adequate staff and facilities for the bodies and mechanisms involved in combating torture". The Board recommended that steps should be taken to ensure the availability of new staff and of sufficient equipment, material and facilities, at no cost to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, financed by the Fund's support programme in accordance with the relevant rules and with United Nations regulations, in order to ensure the effective functioning of the secretariat of the Fund and the Board, since the increase in the number of grant requests received each year called for such measures to enable the Fund and the Board to fulfil their mandate.

E. Annual meeting with donors

49. The annual meeting in Geneva of Board members with the representatives of donor Governments took place on 24 May 2002 at the Palais des Nations. On that occasion, the Chairman of the Board thanked the 24 representatives of permanent missions who attended the meeting and the 40-odd States which contribute regularly to the Fund. He expressed concern at the ever-increasing demand for assistance from victims of torture. He therefore recommended that the regular donors should encourage other Governments belonging to their geographical groups to make an initial contribution, even nominal, to the Fund. Most of the donors thanked the members of the Board for the detailed responses they had provided.

F. United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture, 26 June 2002

50. The General Assembly, in its resolution 52/149 of 12 December 1997, proclaimed 26 June "United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture". On 25 June 2002, the Secretary-General disseminated a press release in which he emphasized the contribution of Governments, through the United Nations Fund, in support of hundreds of NGO projects worldwide. He called on all Governments to give generously to the Fund, so that an even greater number of projects could be funded in 2003.

51. In accordance with an initiative taken by the Board in May 1998, in order to commemorate the Day, the four main United Nations organs dedicated to the fight against torture, namely, in chronological order of their creation, the Board, the Committee against Torture, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of torture and the High Commissioner for Human Rights, try to meet every year in Geneva to exchange views on their respective mandates and practices and to adopt a joint declaration. In the Joint Declaration disseminated on 26 June 2002, they welcomed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-eighth session to adopt, and recommend to the Economic and Social Council, an optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. They called upon the Council and the General Assembly to move towards the final adoption of the protocol, which is designed to establish effective international and national mechanisms for visiting places of detention; visits to such places by independent multidisciplinary teams of experts have both a protective and preventive role, ensuring that detainees are not subjected to torture. They also paid tribute to and expressed their continued support for States and civil society organizations that are working resolutely to put an end to torture and are engaged in activities aimed at preventing it and securing redress for its victims.

52. Posters designed specially for the commemoration of 26 June 2002 by the Office of the High Commissioner were sent to all organizations financed by the Fund.

III. Trends, lessons and good practices arising from the activities of the Fund

A. Trends

1. Change in the number of victims assisted

53. According to figures available to the Office of the High Commissioner, in 1997, grants amounting to a little over $3 million were allocated to 104 projects, assisting around 59,000 victims of torture and their relatives in 56 countries. Four years later, in 2001, grants amounting to a little over $8 million were allocated to 187 projects, assisting around 80,000 new victims of torture and their relatives in 70 countries.

2. Type of assistance

54. The type of victim assistance provided by organizations which receive grants from the Fund is determined by the General Assembly and the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Board. Such assistance consists mainly of psychological, medical, social, legal and economic aid (table 6, annex I). The percentage of projects providing one or more specific types of assistance to victims of torture increased markedly between 1997 and 2001: from 61 to 82 per cent for psychological aid, from 58 to 79 per cent for medical aid, from 46 to 69 per cent for social aid, from 13 to 51 per cent for legal aid and from 0 to 20 per cent for economic aid. Requests for assistance considered at the twenty-first session

confirm both this trend and the increase in the number of projects providing direct multidisciplinary assistance to victims of torture and their relatives.

55. For several years, the Fund has also been receiving new requests for financing for vocational training projects for victims of torture, intended to integrate victims into the world of work by training them so that it is easier for them to find a job. To cite two examples: the Fund finances a project in Nigeria, which, in response to significant local demand, trains victims as tailors; it also supports a project in France which trains young victims from Sierra Leone and Liberia in information technology and French language, with a view to facilitating their social and economic integration into their new host country.

3. Proportion of admissible requests approved (1997-2002)

56. The pattern which emerges from table 8 (Annex I) shows that very few projects declared admissible by the secretariat are rejected by the Board. This is because the secretariat, from the time it receives a request, at the end of the previous year, until the eve of the Board's annual session, requests, then analyses, whatever further information or documentation it considers necessary for a proper understanding of the project, its budget, the type of victims and their needs, the type of aid etc., so that it can submit to the Board a complete and detailed file on each project requesting funding.

B. Lessons and good practices

57. Each year, the Board and the secretariat revise the guidelines for organizations to take account of new developments noted at the annual session, so as to improve the submission of applications for financing, and narrative, financial and audit reports etc. The impact of the Fund's activities can be gauged by the number of victims it assists during one financial year. In 2001, grants were allocated to 187 projects which provided assistance to around 80,000 victims in 70 countries: 53 per cent of the beneficiaries were male, 47 per cent were female, 12 per cent were children, 80 per cent were adults and 8 per cent were elderly persons (see annex III for more details).

IV. Preparations for the twenty-second session of the Board

A. Estimated needs for 2003

58. The total amount of assistance requested in 2002 was more than $12 million, almost $1 million higher than in 2001. As shown in this report, particularly table 7 (Annex I), total grant requests have increased by around $1 million per year over the past few years. Consequently, it can be realistically estimated that grant requests submitted to the Fund at the twenty-second session of the Board in May 2003 will amount to $13 million.

B. Contributions to the Fund

59. As requested by the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights, the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner and the Board, regular donors to the Fund are invited now to consider increasing their contribution to the Fund in 2003, former donors are invited to make further contributions and new donors, inter alia Governments which have never contributed to the Fund, are invited to contribute for the first time, if possible before 1 March 2003. Contributions to the Fund should be paid far enough in advance in order to be duly recorded by the Treasurer of the United Nations, for, in recommending new grants, the Board will take into account at the first meeting of its twenty-second session only contributions for which an official receipt has been issued. At its final meeting, the Board will thus be certain that it is submitting to the Secretary-General recommendations which respect the principles of sound administrative management and which relate to amounts actually available for immediate payment to grant beneficiaries. Payments not recorded before the first day of the Board's session are counted in the following year (see table 9, annex I).

60. It should be emphasized that most donors pay their voluntary contributions directly to the Fund, without pledging in advance. The Board strongly recommends this practice to donors, since it does not take pledges into account. However, some governmental pledges were made to the Office of the High Commissioner or were recorded during the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, which is held in New York each year during the first week of November. Table 10 (Annex I)

contains a list of outstanding pledges as at 22 July 2002.

C. How to make a contribution to the Fund

61. Interested Governments, organizations and individuals may send their contributions now for the May 2003 session. Payment orders should be marked as follows: "payee: United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, account CH". Payments may be made: (a) by bank transfer to "United Nations Geneva General Fund" either in United States dollars to account 240-C-590-160.1, or in other currencies to account 240-C-590-160.0, c/o UBS AG, case postale 2770, CH-1211 Geneva 2 (Switzerland), Swift address UBSWCHZH12A; (b) or by cheque payable to "United Nations" addressed to: Trésorerie, Nations Unies, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10 (Switzerland).

62. Donors are requested to inform the secretariat of the Fund when a payment has been made (a copy of the bank transfer order or of the cheque would be appreciated) so as to facilitate record-keeping, preparation of an official letter of thanks, notification of the Board, preparation of the reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights and, lastly, follow-up of the issue in conjunction with other competent United Nations departments. For further information on how to contribute to the Fund, interested parties should contact the secretariat of the Fund (postal address: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland; telephone (41 22) 917.93.15 or 917.92.66; fax (41 22) 917.90.17; e-mail unvfvt.hchr@unog.ch).

D. Dates of the twenty-second session

63. The Board recommended that it should be given 13 working days for its twenty-second session to enable it to consider a growing number of grant requests and continue its search for funding, and that the session should, if possible, be held from 12 to 28 May 2003 at the Palais Wilson.

64. The Board appreciated that, at a working lunch on 16 May 2002, the High Commissioner had highlighted the Fund's activities, and expressed its desire for another meeting with the High Commissioner during its twenty-second session.

V. Summary of recommendations

65. The present report updates the information contained in previous reports to the General Assembly (A/56/181) and to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/2002/66) concerning voluntary contributions available at the twenty-first session of the Board, contributions recorded after that session and pledges outstanding. It also contains the recommendations adopted by the Board at its twenty-first session (13-27 May 2002), which were approved by the Secretary-General. Furthermore, at the request of the Board, it updates those parts of the Secretary-General's consolidated report on the first 10 years relating to changes in contributions to the Fund and provides statistics on victims of torture and beneficiaries of the Fund, which are of use to Governments, non-governmental organizations or individuals interested in making a contribution. As recommended by the Commission on Human Rights, the Secretary-General urges donors to contribute to the Fund before 1 March 2003, so that their contributions can be duly recorded by the Treasurer of the United Nations and taken into account by the Board at its twenty-second session in May 2003 when it recommends allocating new grants to non-governmental organizations for projects providing psychological, medical, social, legal, economic and humanitarian aid to victims of torture and their relatives worldwide.

Notes

[1] "The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture", in *Combating Torture*, a fact sheet published by the Office of the High Commissioner, in English, May 2002, chap. IV, pp. 28-31.

[2] "Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture", in *The Treatment of Prisoners under International Law*, second edition, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1999, pp. 166-176.

[3] "The United Nations Fund for Torture Victims: The First Years of Activities", by Hans Danelius, first Chairman of the Board, in *Human Rights Quarterly*, vol. 8, No. 2, May 1986, Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, pp. 294-305.

[4] "Torture: Zero Tolerance", by Jaap Walkate, second Chairman of the Board, in *Reflections on the Universal Declarations of Human Rights*, The Hague, Martinus Nijhof Publishers, 1998, pp. 309-310.

[5] "UN Support to Victims of Torture", by Daniel Prémont in *Human Rights. A Quarterly Review of the Office of the*

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Geneva, No. 1, Winter 1997/98, pp. 23-25.

[6] The Board began considering grant requests at its first session (24-28 March 1983).

[7] See General Assembly resolution 36/151 concerning the mandate of the Board and annex III to document A/48/520 concerning the role of boards of trustees in human rights assistance funds.

[8] Created by General Assembly resolution 33/174 of 20 December 1978.

[9] Press release SG/SM/01/181 of 25 June 2001: "... We thank also the Governments which have provided crucial financial support by means of the Fund ... I invite all Governments to contribute generously so that we may finance an even greater number of projects in 2002."

[10] Press release HR/01/58 of 22 June 2001: "For the year 2001, the Board has received requests for grants amounting to more than US$ 11 million, which represents an increase of US$ 1 million in comparison with 2000. The Board has expressed concern over the implications of the continuing rise in the number of requests for financial assistance. The Board has also expressed its gratitude to some 40 regular donor Governments for having given larger voluntary contributions in time for allocation at its twentieth session. It was estimated that new applications for grants for the year 2002, which should be submitted to the secretariat of the Fund by 31 December 2001, would amount to at least $12 million. New voluntary contributions are therefore needed and should be paid before 1 March 2002 in order to be officially recorded by the United Nations Treasurer well in advance of the twenty-first session of the Board of Trustees in May 2002."

[11] E/CN.4/2002/SR.35, para. 105, statement made at the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights by the representative of Spain on behalf of the European Union and associated States: "All States should thus contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture."

[12] Statement by the representative of the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT) who noted the importance of the Fund's support for the rehabilitation of torture victims and who pleaded earnestly with all Member States to increase their contributions to the Fund (E/CN.4/2002/SR.41, para. 37).

[13] Introduction by Mr. Ivan Tosevski of the Secretary-General's report on the Fund to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/2002/66) on 16 April 2002, at the fifty-eighth session of the Commission (E/CN.4/2002/SR.41, para. 29): "For the current year, requests for grants amounted to around US$ 12 million. However, according to the information available, only US$ 1.4 million had been paid into the Fund in new voluntary contributions and an additional amount of US$ 10.6 million was thus needed to satisfy all the requests. Since the Board would be able to consider at its annual session only the contributions paid to and registered by the United Nations Treasurer, it strongly encouraged donors who had pledged a contribution and other regular donors to pay their contributions before the end of the Commission's current session."

[14] Professional Training Series (HCHR), No. 8 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XIV.1). At the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights, the representative of the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims mentioned that her organization had used the Manual as an effective reference tool for its projects and its training activities (E/CN.4/2002/SR.41, para. 37).

Annex I

Tables and figures

Figure I

Contributions paid to the Fund by States from March 1982 to 13 May 2002

(in United States dollars)

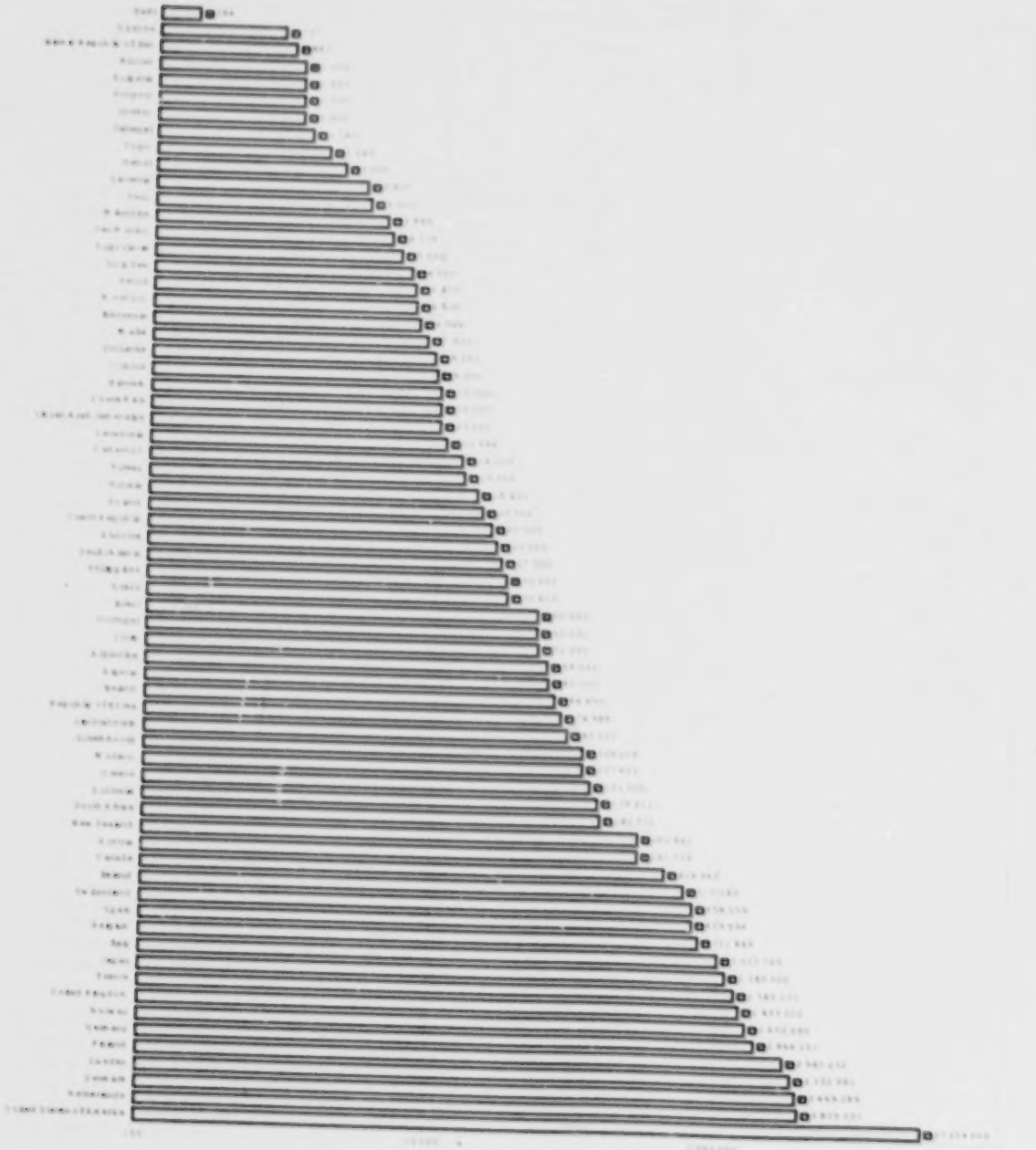

Table 1
Changes in the number of States contributing to the Fund*

Years	*States*
1982	5
1983	8
1984	18
1985	13
1986	21
1987	19
1988	24
1989	20
1990	14
1991	20
1992	16
1993	27
1994	30
1995	25
1996	26
1997	32
1998	33
1999	36
2000	32
2001	38
2002	34

* See Reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly A/48/520 (Annex I, Table II for 1982 to 1992), A/49/484, A/50/512, A/51/465, A/52/387, A/53/283, A/54/177, A/55/178 and A/56/181.

Table 2
Contributions recorded in time for the twenty-first session

Donors	*Amount (in United States dollars)*	*Currency of payment*	*Currency pledged*	*Date recorded*	*For the year*	*Contribution No.*
Algeria	5 000			21 June 2001	2002	11
Andorra	8 880			31 December 2001	2002	8
Austria	40 000			15 August 2001	2001	18
"	40 000			18 April 2002	2002	19
Bahrain	10 000			17 December 2001	2002	1
Belgium	64 297	SwF 109 948	BF 3 000 000	15 February 2002	2001	12
Brazil	5 000			14 January 2002	1996	5
"	10 000			14 January 2002	1998	7
Cameroon	3 000	SwF 5 340		28 June 2001	2001	5
Canada	60 249			29 October 2001	2002	19

Donors	*Amount (in United States dollars)*	*Currency of payment*	*Currency pledged*	*Date recorded*	*For the year*	*Contribution No.*
Czech Republic	5 000			18 June 2001	2001	6
Denmark	347 894	SwF 594 900		6 March 2002	2002	20
Finland	148 392			22 April 2002	2002	20
France	69 248			28 March 2002	2002	24
Greece	10 300			31 August 2001	2002	17
Holy See	1 000			14 January 2002	2001	6
Iceland	4 650			13 March 2002	2002	16
Ireland	83 244			18 March 2002	2002	18
Israel	5 000			21 June 2001	2001	5
"	5 000			30 April 2002	2002	6
Italy	108 677	SwF 176 056	Lit 232 000 000 € 120 000	16 November 2001	2001	13
Japan	60 000			31 December 2001	2001	16
Liechtenstein	5 988			28 March 2002	2002	14
Luxembourg	11 118			2 May 2002	2002	18
Monaco	10 000			17 April 2001[a]	2001	8
"	10 000			29 April 2002	2002	9
Netherlands	500 000			26 April 2002	2002	21
New Zealand	10 618			29 May 2001	2001	15
"	10 475			26 February 2002	2002	16
Norway	135 941			12 March 2002	2002	17
Republic of Korea	10 000			27 December 2001	2001	7
South Africa	6 315		R 50 000	20 December 2001	2001	6
"	23 140		SwF 37 950	6 March 2002	2002	7
Spain	37 397		Ptas 7 000 000	14 December 2001	2001	16
Sri Lanka	1 000			3 July 2001	2001	10
Switzerland	47 904		SwF 80 000	22 April 2002	2002	15
Tunisia	1 881		D 2 000	31 October 2001	2001	11
Turkey	5 000			23 April 2002	2001	3
United Kingdom	209 677	£ 130 000	£ 130 000	28 September 2001	1999	12[b]
"	247 200	SwF 422 712	£ 175 000	28 February 2002	2002	15[c]
United States of America	5 000 000			24 April 2002	2002	22
Mrs. Marsella Adamski (USA)	200			15 February 2002	2002	1
Total	**7 378 605**					

[a] The official receipt for this contribution was received at the Office of the High Commissioner after the 20th session.

[b] £130,000 had been paid to the account of the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

[c] The thirteenth contribution for 2000 was recorded on 11 May 2000 and the fourteenth contribution for 2001 was recorded on 25 January 2001.

Table 3

Geographical distribution of State contributions recorded for the twenty-first session[a]

(In United States dollars)

Region	*Amount*
Africa	39 336
North America	5 060 249
Latin America and the Caribbean	15 000
Asia, the Pacific and the Middle East	112 093
Europe	2 151 727
Total	**7 378 405**

[a] This geographical distribution by region follows the practice of the secretariat of the fund and does not necessarily coincide with the practice of the legislative bodies of the United Nations.

Figure 2
Geographical distribution of State contributions recorded for the twenty-first session

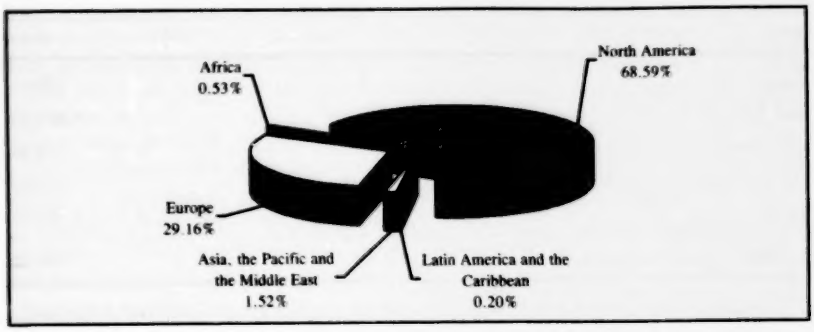

Table 4
Geographical distribution of grants approved in 2002
(in United States dollars)

Regions	*Grants*	*Amount*	*Countries*	*Organizations*
Africa	24	711 900	10	24
Asia, the Pacific and the Middle East	22	818 570	10	22
Europe	65	2 593 700	26	64
Latin America and the Caribbean	23	1 015 000	12	23
North America	35	1 777 000	2	33
Total	**169**	**6 916 170**	**60**	**166**

Figure 3
Geographical distribution of grants approved in 2002

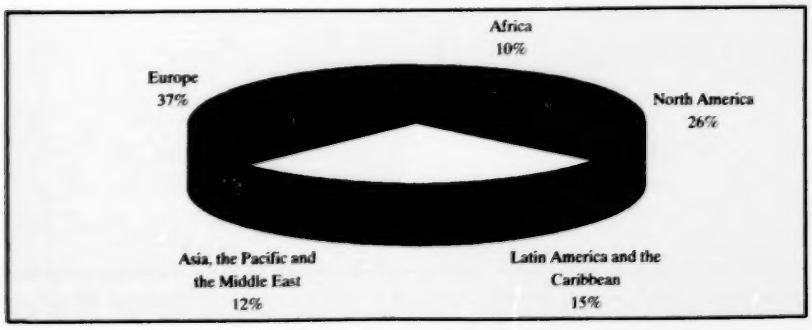

Table 5
New grants payable immediately or pending

(in United States dollars)

Region	*2002 total*	*Payable immediately*	*Pending*
Africa	711 900	271 900	440 000
North America	1 777 000	1 507 000	270 000
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 015 000	750 000	265 000
Asia, the Pacific and the Middle East	818 570	583 500	235 070
Europe	2 593 700	2 182 900	410 800
Total[a]	**6 916 170**	**5 295 300**	**1 620 870**

[a] Out of an available total of $6,916,170.

Table 6
Type of assistance provided by projects financed by the Fund. Comparison for 1997, 2001 and 2002[a]

	Year		
Type of assistance	*1997*	*2001*	*2002*
Psychological	61%	82%	83%
Medical	58%	79%	75%
Social	46%	69%	66%
Legal	13%	51%	51%
Economic	0%	20%	19%
Total of grants to projects	**104**	**165**	**169**

[a] These percentages add up to more than 100 per cent, because most of the projects funded provide several types of assistance.

Table 7
Year by year comparison between amounts requested and grants approved (1993-2000)

(In United States dollars)

Year	*Requested*	*Approved*	*Percentage granted*	*Difference*
2002	12 055 638 (+936 297)	6 916 170 (-1 093 672)	57.4	5 139 468
1. Direct assistance to victims of torture	11 117 825	6 916 170	62.2 (100 per cent of funds available at the twenty-first session)	4 201 655
2. Seminars and training	937 813	0	0	937 813
2001	11 119 341 (+1 119 341)	8 009 842 (+1 009 842)	72	3 109 499
2000	10 000 000 (+1 748 140)	7 000 000 (1 921 500)	70	3 000 000
1999	8 251 860 (+1 451 860)	5 078 500 (+868 500)	61	3 173 360
1998	6 800 000	4 210 000 (+1 173 946)	62	2 590 000
1997	6 800 000 (+1 181 355)	3 036 054 (+500 554)	45	3 763 946
1996	5 618 645	2 535 500	45	3 083 145
1995	5 827 645	2 719 680	47	3 107 965
1994	5 476 959	3 698 080 (+1 587 000)	67	1 778 879
1993	5 289 413	2 111 880	40	3 177 533

Table 8
Proportion of admissible requests financed (1997-2002)

Year/Board session	*Number of requests for funding deemed admissible*[a]	*Number of grants approved*	*Percentage granted*
2002/Twenty-first	204	169[b]	83
2001/Twentieth	192	187	97
2000/Nineteenth	188	143	76
1999/Eighteenth	139	133	96
1998/Seventeenth	118	114	97
1997/Sixteenth	117	104	89

[a] Every year, before the session, the secretariat of the Fund declares certain requests inadmissible, in most cases because they do not come under the Fund's mandate, are incomplete or were received after the deadline for submission (see the Fund's guidelines in Annex IV).

[b] This year, no funding was approved for requests for training or seminars.

Table 9
Contributions paid after the twenty-first session, available for the twenty-second session

Donors	*Amount (in United States dollars)*	*Currency pledged*	*Date recorded*	*For the year*	*Contribution No.*
Chile	5 000		11 June 2002	2002	10
Czech Republic	5 000		9 June 2002	2002	7
Germany	138 450	Euro 130 000	11 June 2002	2002	20
Kenya	2 500		28 May 2002	2002	6
New Zealand	14 886	NZ$ 30 000	26 June 2002	2002	17
Peru	1 467	CHF 2 220	5 June 2002	2002	3
Sri Lanka	1 000		28 May 2002	2002	11
Rita Maran	50		27 June 2002	2002	
Total	**168 353**				

Table 10
Pledges outstanding as at 22 July 2002

Donor	*Amount (in United States dollars)*	*Local currency*	*Pledge Date*	*For the year*	*Contribution No.*
Belgium	67 690	Euros 75 000	8 May 2002	2002	13
Brazil[a]	10 000		20 December 1994	1995	8
"	5 000		2 November 1995	1996	9
Bulgaria[b]	1 000		5 January 2001	2001	1
Chile[c]	10 000		2 November 2000	2001	9
Cyprus	3 000		6 February 2002	2002	14
Philippines	1 982		4 November 1998	1999	6
Tunisia	1 429	Dinars 2 000	7 November 2001	2002	12
Venezuela	5 000		7 December 2001	2002	2
Total	**105 101**				

[a] Pledges made in a letter dated 20 December 1994 for the year 1995 and, for the year 1996, at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities held in November 1995 (half of the amount pledged for 1996 has already been paid: see Table 21.

[b] Payment of this contribution was pledged by the Bulgarian Government on 5 January 2001. According to the Treasurer of the United Nations, this contribution has not been received either in New York or in Geneva.

[c] This pledge was made at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities held at New York on 2 November 2000.

A. States

Table 11
List of contributions paid to the Fund by States, organizations or private individuals from March 1982 to 12 May 2002

States	*Contribution No.*	*Amount (in United States dollars)*	*Payment date*	*For the year*
Algeria	1	5 000	30.12.1994	1994
	2	5 000	14.12.1994	1995
	3	5 000	30.11.1995	1996
	4	10 000	9.1.1997	1997
	5	5 000	14.1.1997	1997
	6	5 000	22.1.1998	1998
	7	5 000	29.1.1999	1999
	8	5 000	8.2.1999	1999
	9	5 000	15.3.2000	2000
	10	5 000	18.5.2001	2001
	11	5 000	21.6.2001	2002
	Total	**60 000**		

States	*Contribution No*	*Amount (in United States dollars)*	*Payment date*	*For the year*
Andorra	1	1 000	10.02.1995	1995
	2	2 000	08.02.1996	1996
	3	3 000	16.01.1997	1997
	4	5 000	31.12.1998	1998
	5	5 250	29.02.2000	1999
	6	2 650	31.05.2000	1999
	7	8 300	15.11.2000	2001
	8	8 800	31.12.2001	2002
Total		**36 000**		
Argentina	1	5 000	06.07.1988	1988
	2	4 000	13.02.1989	1989
	3	4 000	15.11.1991	1990
	4	2 996	15.11.1991	1991
	5	2 985	25.04.1995	1995
	6	10 000	09.02.1996	1996
	7	3 000	07.07.1997	1997
	8	2 000	10.09.1997	1998
	9	5 000	01.04.1998	1998
	10	3 000	24.08.1999	1999
	11	7 052	30.08.1999	1999
	12	7 000	18.12.2000	2000
	13	3 000	22.12.2000	2001
Total		**59 033**		
Australia	1	12 816	18.12.1984	1984
	2	3 573	17.02.1988	1988
	3	6 212	30.11.1993	1993
	4	3 592	18.05.1994	1994
	5	50 000	09.06.1997	1997
	6	60 620	03.07.1998	1998
Total		**136 813**		
Austria	1	5 000	19.12.1985	1985
	2	5 000	16.10.1986	1986
	3	5 000	15.10.1987	1987
	4	5 000	09.03.1988	1988
	5	5 000	21.02.1989	1989
	6	5 000	22.02.1990	1990
	7	6 000	21.10.1991	1991

State	Assessment No.	Amount (in United States dollars)	Payment date	For the year
	8	10 000	19.10.1992	1992
	9	10 000	28.10.1993	1993
	10	20 000	24.05.1994	1994
	11	20 000	25.05.1995	1995
	12	7 319	13.12.1995	1996
	13	20 000	18.09.1996	1996
	14	20 000	30.05.1997	1997
	15	20 000	19.03.1998	1998
	16	20 000	22.10.1999	1999
	17	40 000	28.02.2001	2000
	18	40 000	15.09.2001	2001
	19	40 000	10.04.2002	2002
Total		**383 319**		
Bahrain	1	10 000	17.12.2001	2002
Belgium	1	10 000	21.02.1985	1984
	2	10 000	02.02.1987	1986
	3	10 000	30.03.1988	1987
	4	93 845	23.12.1993	1993
	5	92 149	30.12.1994	1994
	6	104 420	27.07.1995	1995
	7	48 074	03.10.1996	1996
	8	82 487	05.02.1998	1997
	9	82 109	31.03.1999	1998
	10	73 791	11.02.2000	1999
	11	70 277	16.01.2001	2000
	12	64 297	15.02.2002	2001
Total		**731 449**		
Bhutan	1	1 000	18.01.1994	1993
Brazil	1	5 000	17.06.1985	1985
	2	5 000	21.11.1986	1986
	3	5 000	01.09.1988	1988
	4	5 000	26.04.1993	1992
	5	5 000	14.01.2002	1996
	6	5 000	25.03.1997	1997
	7	10 000	14.01.2002	1998
Total		**40 000**		
Cameroon	1	1 114	09.08.1984	1984
	2	1 145	15.04.1986	1986

State	Contribution No.	Amount (in United States dollars)	Payment date	For the year
	3	1 227	29.09.1989	1989
	4	7 444	20.12.2000	2000
	5	3 000	28.06.2001	2001
Total		**14 130**		
Canada	1	7 932	23.11.1983	1983
	2	7 634	12.12.1984	1984
	3	36 496	15.04.1985	1985
	4	7 103	25.02.1986	1986
	5	7 692	14.04.1987	1987
	6	24 390	15.04.1988	1988
	7	25 201	30.03.1989	1989
	8	25 032	08.03.1990	1990
	9	26 652	20.11.1991	1991
	10	24 940	08.06.1992	1992
	11	19 669	30.03.1994	1994
	12	17 094	13.01.1995	1995
	13	17 967	16.11.1995	1996
	14	18 401	21.01.1997	1997
	15	17 099	12.02.1998	1998
	16	15 487	14.12.1998	1999
	17	40 775	16.06.2002	2000
	18	17 151	15.12.2000	2001
	19	60 249	29.10.2001	2002
Total		**416 964**		
Chile	1	2 000	16.02.1993	1991
	2	2 000	11.05.1994	1994
	3	3 000	15.05.1995	1995
	4	4 000	17.12.1996	1996
	5	10 000	14.04.1997	1997
	6	10 000	30.03.1998	1998
	7	10 000	12.11.1998	1999
	8	10 000	30.05.2000	2000
Total		**51 000**		
Costa Rica	1	10 000	01.05.1995	1993
Cyprus	1	500	19.08.1982	1982
	2	200	29.09.1983	1983
	3	250	11.04.1984	1984
	4	300	23.12.1986	1986

States	*Contribution No.*	*Amount (in United States dollars)*	*Payment date*	*For the year*
	5	500	23.12.1992	1992
	6	500	23.12.1993	1993
	7	500	12.12.1994	1995
	8	1 000	04.03.1997	1996
	9	990	15.04.1997	1997
	10	945	18.02.1998	1998
	11	500	31.12.2099	1999
	12	770	31.10.2000	2000
	13	2 400	30.04.2001	2001
Total		**9 355**		
Czech Republic	1	2 500	31.01.1994	1994
	2	5 000	04.04.1995	1995
	3	2 500	20.11.1995	1996
	4	3 000	02.12.1998	1998
	5	5 000	07.12.2000	2000
	6	5 000	18.06.2001	2001
Total		**23 000**		
Denmark	1	114 600	27.09.1982	1982
	2	104 783	05.04.1984	1984
	3	93 188	25.04.1985	1985
	4	120 402	21.03.1986	1986
	5	155 051	04.03.1988	1987
	6	139 489	30.08.1988	1988
	7	127 535	30.05.1989	1989
	8	173 430	31.10.1990	1990
	9	152 068	30.10.1991	1991
	10	168 662	29.10.1992	1992
	11	152 494	13.07.1993	1993
	12	151 347	10.06.1994	1994
	13	184 536	10.04.1995	1995
	14	340 049	08.07.1996	1996
	15	305 405	19.03.1997	1997
	16	288 830	24.02.1998	1998
	17	278 571	09.07.1999	1999
	18	259 928	13.03.2000	2000
	19	358 920	19.02.2001	2001

States	*Contribution No*	*Amount (in United States dollars)*	*Payment date*	*For the year*
	20	347 894	06.03.2002	2002
Total		**4 017 182**		
Finland	1	81 729	05.01.1983	1982
	2	52 576	22.09.1983	1983
	3	75 937	26.06.1984	1984
	4	87 596	11.10.1985	1985
	5	104 305	09.06.1986	1986
	6	134 048	01.04.1987	1987
	7	154 923	19.01.1988	1988
	8	153 773	14.04.1989	1989
	9	171 198	25.04.1990	1990
	10	174 641	07.05.1991	1991
	11	180 230	06.07.1992	1992
	12	170 864	14.04.1993	1993
	13	182 017	27.04.1994	1994
	14	214 278	07.01.1997	1997
	15	186 986	22.12.1997	1998
	16	179 380	31.03.1998	1998
	17	181 901	23.03.1999	1999
	18	162 649	23.03.2000	2000
	19	147 809	20.04.2001	2001
	20	148 392	22.04.2002	2002
Total		**2 945 232**		
France	1	19 481	24.06.1983	1983
	2	20 497	12.04.1984	1984
	3	26 316	08.05.1985	1985
	4	37 594	07.10.1986	1986
	5	40 650	27.08.1987	1987
	6	18 519	01.02.1988	1987
	7	76 271	09.01.1989	1988
	8	32 154	15.03.1989	1989
	9	43 478	08.01.1990	1989
	10	47 619	03.10.1990	1990
	11	55 556	24.12.1991	1991
	12	56 604	20.07.1992	1992
	13	88 496	02.04.1993	1993
	14	86 957	24.03.1994	1994
	15	17 140	08.04.1994	1994

States	*Contribution No*	*Amount (in United States dollars)*	*Payment date*	*For the year*
	16	18 587	27.09.1994	1994
	17	102 041	07.07.1995	1995
	18	97 087	08.05.1996	1996
	19	80 515	29.08.1997	1997
	20	83 333	22.09.1998	1998
	21	81 416	28.04.1999	1999
	22	70 388	11.05.2000	2000
	23	70 186	11.04.2001	2001
	24	69 248	28.03.2002	2002
Total		**1 340 133**		
Germany	1	54 106.70	27.12.1983	1983
	2	64 277.68	14.12.1984	1984
	3	79 032.64	09.12.1985	1985
	4	99 216.19	22.12.1986	1986
	5	119 688.81	10.12.1987	1987
	6	114 943.00	19.12.1988	1988
	7	112 549.24	07.12.1989	1989
	8	135 749.68	14.12.1990	1990
	9	126 103.40	29.11.1991	1991
	10	126 223.00	24.11.1992	1992
	11	113 450.29	01.12.1993	1993
	12	119 760.48	05.05.1994	1994
	13	39 361.00	18.05.1995	1995
	" "	19 536	06.06.1995	" "
	" "	70 188	28.11.1995	" "
	14	121 622	03.04.1996	1996
	15	89 090	09.04.1997	1997
	" "	11 561	27.05.1997	" "
	" "	17 442	28.11.1997	" "
	16	112 359	23.06.1998	1998
	17	72 505	19.11.1999	1999
	18	47 336	19.11.1999	1999
	19	121 510	25.04.2000	2000
Total		**1 987 611**		
Greece	1	5 000	04.10.1983	1983
	2	5 000	11.12.1984	1984
	3	5 000	05.05.1985	1985
	4	5 000	30.06.1986	1986

States	*Contribution No.*	*Amount (in United States dollars)*	*Payment date*	*For the year*
	5	5 000	21.04.1987	1987
	6	5 000	12.04.1988	1988
	7	5 000	10.03.1989	1989
	8	5 000	14.11.1990	1990
	9	5 000	16.04.1993	1991
	10	5 000	16.04.1993	1992
	11	10 000	17.05.1995	1994
	12	10 000	12.04.1995	1995
	13	10 300	03.05.1996	1996
	14	10 300	29.05.1997	1997
	15	10 300	23.04.1998	1998
	16	10 300	15.04.1999	1999
	17	10 300	31.08.2001	2002
Total		**121 500**		
Haiti	1	186	05.01.1989	1989
Holy See	1	1 000	22.04.1988	1988
	2	1 000	21.04.1997	1997
	3	1 000	26.11.1997	1998
	4	1 000	31.12.1999	1999
	5	1 000	26.12.2000	2000
	6	1 000	14.01.2002	2001
Total		**6 000**		
Hungary	1	500	31.12.1993	1993
	2	500	02.06.1994	1994
Total		**1 000**		
Iceland	1	2 000	02.12.1986	1986
	2	2 000	02.12.1987	1987
	3	2 000	11.05.1989	1988
	4	2 300	08.03.1990	1989
	5	2 410	31.01.1991	1990
	6	4 267	28.01.1992	1991
	7	5 350	28.08.1992	1992
	8	5 617	30.12.1993	1993
	9	3 491	18.05.1994	1994
	10	5 634	18.05.1995	1995
	11	5 674	10.03.1997	1997
	12	5 587	20.05.1998	1998
	13	5 550	23.03.1999	1999

States	*Contribution No*	*Amount (in United States dollars)*	*Payment date*	*For the year*
	14	5 425	22.03.2000	2000
	15	4 650	11.01.2001	2001
	16	4 650	13.03.2002	2002
Total		**66 605**		
Indonesia	1	1 986	20.07.1988	1988
	2	5 000	20.04.1993	1993
Total		**6 986**		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1	867	13.07.2000	2001
Ireland	1	5 690	30.04.1984	1984
	2	7 081	18.04.1985	1985
	3	10 872	21.04.1986	1986
	4	8 940	16.06.1987	1987
	5	3 207	13.01.1988	1988
	6	2 858	08.02.1989	1989
	7	3 572	14.05.1991	1991
	8	5 815	04.02.1992	1992
	9	14 805	07.04.1993	1993
	10	30 080	26.07.1994	1994
	11	40 978	19.09.1995	1995
	12	47 100	31.07.1996	1996
	13	70 353	23.04.1997	1997
	14	66 600	06.11.1998	1998
	15	59 369	01.12.1999	1999
	16	56 308	26.04.2001	2000
	17	56 308	26.04.2001	2001
	18	83 244	18.03.2002	2002
Total		**573 180**		
Israel	1	20 000	23.11.1994	1994
	2	10 000	03.01.1996	1996
	3	5 000	24.03.1998	1998
	4	5 000	23.02.1999	1999
	5	5 000	21.06.2001	2001
	6	5 000	30.04.2002	2002
Total		**50 000**		
Italy	1	100 000	16.06.1987	1987
	2	30 000	23.05.1991	1990

States	*Contribution No.*	*Amount (in United States dollars)*	*Payment date*	*For the year*
	3	30 000	16.01.1992	1991
	4	30 000	23.12.1992	1992
	5	30 000	02.08.1992	1993
	6	92 754	24.10.1997	1994
	7	92 754	24.10.1997	1995
	8	92 754	24.10.1997	1996
	9	92 754	24.10.1997	1997
	10	89 989	10.08.1998	1998
	11	110 519	01.02.2001	1999
	12	110 519	01.02.2001	2000
	13	108 677	16.11.2001	2001
Total		**1 010 720**		
Japan	1	50 000	19.08.1986	1986
	2	50 000	23.10.1987	1987
	3	50 000	24.06.1988	1988
	4	50 000	27.12.1989	1989
	5	50 000	30.04.1991	1990
	6	50 000	31.01.1992	1991
	7	100 000	18.02.1993	1992
	8	100 000	14.01.1994	1993
	9	100 000	22.02.1995	1994
	10	100 000	11.04.1996	1995
	11	100 000	31.03.1997	1996
	12	90 000	19.03.1998	1997
	13	66 000	29.01.1999	1998
	14	64 000	15.02.2000	1999
	15	60 000	09.06.2000	2000
	16	60 000	31.12.2001	2001
Total		**1 140 000**		
Jordan	1	1 000	10.02.1984	1984
Kenya	1	400	24.04.1985	1985
	2	500	23.04.1987	1987
	3	1 000	19.07.1996	1996
	4	1 000	15.11.1996	1996
	5	1 000	25.05.1998	1998
Total		**3 900**		

States	*Contribution No.*	*Amount (in United States dollars)*	*Payment date*	*For the year*
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1	5 000	03.08.1988	1988
	2	5 000	05.10.1993	1993
Total		**10 000**		
Liechtenstein	1	2 286	05.04.1984	1984
	2	2 959	15.08.1986	1986
	3	3 597	08.04.1988	1988
	4	7 901	01.04.1992	1991
	5	6 438	27.05.1993	1992
	6	6 591	10.12.1993	1993
	7	7 030	23.04.1994	1994
	8	5 691	02.05.1996	1996
	9	8 000	02.04.1997	1997
	10	6 622	02.04.1998	1998
	11	7 092	23.02.1999	1999
	12	6 098	10.02.2000	2000
	13	5 814	29.03.2001	2001
	14	5 988	28.03.2002	2002
Total		**82 107**		
Luxembourg	1	2 020	05.04.1983	1983
	2	1 835	17.11	1983
	3	900	24.05.1984	1984
	4	1 681	13.08.1984	1984
	5	1 422	09.10.1986	1986
	6	1 103	20.11.1987	1987
	7	2 917	15.05.1990	1990
	8	2 959	19.05.1992	1991
	9	3 018	23.04.1993	1992
	10	2 786	20.12.1993	1993
	11	3 132	27.09.1994	1994
	12	5 330	24.04.1995	1995
	13	9 490	23.05.1996	1996
	14	11 197	19.06.1997	1997
	15	21 378	20.07.1998	1998
	16	12 949	21.05.1999	1999
	17	10 994	04.05.2001	2001
	18	11 118	02.05.2002	2002
Total		**106 229**		

States	*Contribution No.*	*Amount (in United States dollars)*	*Payment date*	*For the year*
Malta	1	300	01.03.1989	1989
	2	1 500	12.12.1995	1995
	3	1 500	30.12.1996	1997
	4	1 500	12.01.1997	1998
	5	1 500	01.01.1999	1999
	6	1 500	13.09.2000	2000
Total		**7 800**		
Mauritius	1	999	21.01.1994	1994
	2	3 000	23.03.1999	1999
Total		**3 999**		
Monaco	1	15 000	06.07.1994	1994
	2	16 778	04.05.1995	1995
	3	16 280	26.04.1996	1996
	4	10 810	30.01.1998	1997
	5	8 183	13.04.1998	1998
	6	10 582	27.04.1999	1999
	7	10 000	16.03.2001	2000
	8	10 000	17.04.2001	2001
	9	10 000	29.04.2002	2002
Total		**107 633**		
Morocco	1	1 500	04.05.1995	1995
	2	5000	29.02.2000	1999
Total		**6 500**		
Nepal	1	1 000	31.01.1997	1997
	2	1 000	21.08.1998	1998
Total		**2 000**		
Netherlands	1	45 000	06.07.1982	1982
	2	50 000	07.05.1984	1983
	3	14 415	18.04.1985	1984
	4	46 335	04.09.1985	1985
	5	44 799	06.06.1986	1986
	6	121 012	28.11.1986	1987
	7	50 308	22.12.1988	1988
	8	40 522	22.12.1989	1989
	9	26 806	26.12.1990	1990
	10	54 991	12.12.1991	1991

States	*Contribution No.*	*Amount (in United States dollars)*	*Payment date*	*For the year*
	11	52 632	01.03.1994	1992
	12	103 248	01.03.1994	1993
	13	113 788	30.12.1994	1994
	14	287 976	30.07.1996	1996
	15	378 517	14.10.1997	1997
	16	36 914	08.01.1998	1997
	17	486 097	20.04.1998	1998
	18	455 975	13.12.1999	1999
	19	450 000	27.03.2001	2000
	20	450 000	27.03.2001	2001
	21	500 000	26.04.2002	2002
Total		**3 809 335**		
New Zealand	1	13 400	14.02.1986	1986
	2	15 610	27.02.1987	1987
	3	20 040	05.02.1988	1988
	4	18 420	17.03.1989	1989
	5	17 685	14.03.1990	1990
	6	17 676	29.05.1991	1991
	7	27 494	22.05.1992	1992
	8	15 957	25.05.1993	1993
	9	15 579	16.05.1994	1994
	10	19 890	15.05.1995	1995
	11	16 948	28.06.1996	1996
	12	15 555	15.06.1998	1998
	13	15 687	02.12.1999	1999
	14	11 807	19.04.2000	2000
	15	10 618	04.07.2001	2001
	16	10 475	26.02.2002	2002
Total		**262 841**		
Norway	1	100 000	02.03.1982	1982
	2	136 968	24.10.1983	1983
	3	5 000	14.11.1986	1986
	4	50 000	12.02.1987	1987
	5	75 000	30.12.1988	1988
	6	99 985	06.05.1991	1991
	7	74 985	31.12.1992	1992
	8	99 973	20.07.1993	1993
	9	95 885	25.05.1994	1994

States	*Contribution No.*	*Amount (in United States dollars)*	*Payment date*	*For the year*
	10	81 351	16.06.1995	1995
	11	79 213	23.12.1996	1996
	12	138 246	29.05.1997	1997
	13	133 642	18.05.1998	1998
	14	64 117	10.05.1999	1999
	15	119 457	20.03.2000	2000
	16	110 327	28.03.2001	2001
	17	135 941	12.03.2002	2002
Total		**1 600 090**		
Peru	1	1 500	07.07.1998	1998
	2	1 500	29.04.1999	1999
Total		**3 000**		
Philippines	1	10 000	30.12.1996	1996
	2	10 000	19.03.1997	1997
	3	6 250	10.09.1998	1998
	4	3 750	17.04.2000	1998
	5	613	31.10.2000	1999
Total		**30 613**		
Poland	1	10 000	06.10.1999	2000
	2	10 000	24.10.2000	2001
Total		**20 000**		
Portugal	1	10 000	13.01.1995	1995
	2	10 000	28.10.1997	1997
	3	15 000	16.12.1998	1998
	4	15 000	22.06.1999	1999
Total		**50 000**		
Republic of Korea	1	5 000	29.12.1988	1988
	2	5 000	22.12.1989	1989
	3	10 000	23.04.1996	1996
	4	19 988	29.04.1997	1997
	5	15 000	19.06.1998	1998
	6	10 000	11.08.2000	2000
	7	10 000	27.12.2001	2001
Total		**74 988**		

States	*Contribution No.*	*Amount (in United States dollars)*	*Payment date*	*For the year*
San Marino	1	2 117	28.02.1984	1983
	2	2 259	24.08.1984	1984
Total		**4 376**		
Saudi Arabia	1	10 000	22.08.1996	1996
	2	20 000	26.11.1999	1999
Total		**30 000**		
Senegal	1	186	01.01.1987	1987
	2	974	13.02.1998	1998
Total		**1 160**		
Slovenia	1	2 825	06.08.1998	1998
South Africa	1	8 888	31.03.1996	1996
	2	22 766	07.04.1997	1997
	3	30 000	31.03.1998	1998
	4	22 766	07.04.1999	1999
	5	28 656	03.04.2000	2000
	6	6 315	20.12.2001	2001
	7	23 140	06.06.2002	2002
Total		**142 531**		
Spain	1	13 176	25.04.1986	1986
	2	19 197	07.04.1987	1987
	3	22 305	31.03.1988	1988
	4	34 885	13.03.1989	1989
	5	36 730	14.03.1990	1990
	6	34 799	22.08.1991	1991
	7	67 188	19.03.1992	1992
	8	58 501	30.03.1993	1993
	9	48 045	24.02.1994	1994
	10	54 661	05.04.1995	1995
	11	53 954	18.06.1996	1996
	12	47 015	31.10.1997	1997
	13	50 327	14.10.1998	1998
	14	44 317	19.11.1999	1999
	15	37 400	27.09.2000	2000
	16	37 397	14.12.2001	2001
Total		**659 897**		

States	*Contribution No*	*Amount (in United States dollars)*	*Payment date*	*For the year*
Sri Lanka	1	500	25.04.1988	1988
	2	500	12.02.1991	1990
	3	500	12.02.1991	1991
	4	500	08.03.1993	1992
	5	1 000	27.11.1995	1995
	6	1 000	05.12.1996	
	7	1 000	21.05.1997	1996
	8	1 000	26.03.1998	1998
	9	1 000	07.10.2000	2000
	10	1 000	03.07.2001	2001
Total		**8 000**		
Sweden	1	150 000	14.06.1982	1982
	2	60 790	16.01.1984	1984
	3	72 020	31.10.1986	1986
	4	95 656	01.07.1988	1988
	5	169 097	29.11.1991	1991
	6	173 631	20.02.1992	1992
	7	247 142	13.10.1993	1993
	8	376 648	22.10.1993	1994
	9	475 367	11.11.1994	1995
	10	445 104	18.06.1996	1996
	11	388 601	02.07.1997	1997
	12	379 747	25.09.1998	1998
	13	245 843	28.10.1999	1999
	14	113 345	25.05.2000	2000
Total		**3 392 991**		
Switzerland	1	68 540	03.01.1984	1984
	2	92 166	30.10.1986	1986
	3	32 258	01.03.1989	1989
	4	15 748	18.01.1991	1990
	5	25 926	15.01.1992	1991
	6	46 358	06.01.1993	1992
	7	52 778	23.12.1993	1993
	8	26 724	24.01.1996	1995
	9	29 630	28.01.1997	1996
	10	30 822	22.01.1998	1997
	11	54 744	26.01.1999	1998
	12	41 666	16.03.1999	1999

State	Contribution No	Amount in United States dollars	Payment date	For the year
	13	46 784	15.05.2000	2000
	14	46 512	30.04.2001	2001
	15	47 904	22.04.2002	2002
Total		**658 560**		
Togo	1	1 540	15.03.1989	1989
Tunisia	1	1 299	17.05.1991	1991
	2	1 299	16.04.1992	1992
	3	1 948	15.04.1992	1993
	4	1 753	09.06.1993	1994
	5	1 400	14.11.1994	1995
	6	1 478	29.12.1995	1996
	7	1 941	16.11.1997	1997
	8	1 881	31.12.1999	1998
	9	2 000	31.07.2000	1999
	10	1 881	31.01.2001	2000
	11	1 881	31.10.2001	2001
Total		**18 451**		
Turkey	1	5 000	19.04.1999	1999
	2	5 000	29.09.2000	2000
	3	5 000	30.04.2002	2001
Total		**15 000**		
Uganda	1	737	19.07.1994	1994
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1	12 445	02.10.1984	1985-86
	2	41 988	20.05.1987	1987-88
	3	50 733	15.02.1990	1989-90
	4	42 007	24.09.1991	1991-92
	5	52 239	15.02.1994	1993-94
	6	48 328	09.05.1995	1995
	7	46 154	05.06.1996	1996
	8	50 622	22.01.1998	1997
	9	116 667	26.02.1998	1998
	10	83 333	25.02.1998	1998
	11	642	08.02.1999	1998
	12	209 677	19.09.2001	1999
	13	196 970	11.05.2000	2000
	14	234 048	25.01.2001	2001

[illegible]	[illegible]	*Amount (in United States dollars)*	*Payment date*	*For the year*
	19	247 200	28.02.2002	2002
Total		**1 433 053**		
United States of America	1	100 000	01.10.1985	1985
	2	86 000	01.02.1987	1986
	3	86 000	01.06.1987	1987
	4	90 000	18.02.1992	1988
	5	100 000	18.02.1992	1989
	6	100 000	18.02.1992	1990
	7	100 000	18.02.1992	1991
	8	97 000	23.12.1992	1992
	9	500 000	29.03.1993	1993
	10	500 000	18.08.1994	1994
	11	1 000 000	24.10.1994	1994
	12	1 500 000	24.01.1995	1995
	13	500 000	04.04.1996	1996
	14	1 000 000	11.06.1996	1996
	15	1 500 000	09.04.1997	1997
	16	1 500 000	15.04.1998	1998
	17	300 000	20.11.1998	1998
	18	600 000	20.11.1998	1997
	19	3 000 000	06.04.1999	1999
	20	5 000 000	26.04.2000	2000
	21	5 000 000	26.04.2001	2001
	22	5 000 000	24.04.2002	2002
Total		**27 659 000**		
Venezuela	1	10 996	23.03.1998	1998
Yugoslavia	1	5 000	18.12.1990	1990

B. Organizations

The following non-governmental organizations have paid a token contribution to the Fund: Action by Christians against Torture, Harrow Branch (United Kingdom); International Association of Criminal Law (United States of America); United Nations Association of Canada; United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Friends World Committee for Consultation (Quakers, United Kingdom and Switzerland); United Nations Staff Coordination Committee in Geneva (Switzerland); the Lutheran World Federation (Switzerland); the First Baptist Church of Westfield (United States of America); Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights (Greece); International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD, United Kingdom); and the Netherlands

section of the International Commission of Jurists made the following eight contributions:

1	542		1984
2	854		1984
3	2 077		1987
4	457		1988
5	6 109		1991
6	11 971	29.02.1996	1996
7	5 080	31.12.1997	1997
8	2 819	06.12.2000	2001
Total	**29 909**		

C. Particulars

The following private individuals have paid a contribution to the Fund: participants in the working group on physical integrity and on measures to combat torture of the second World Congress on Human Rights (Dakar, Senegal, 8-12 December 1986) pursuant to a recommendation by the Group requesting participants to pay voluntary contributions to the Fund out of solidarity with victims of torture; six anonymous individuals from Italy, the United Kingdom and Switzerland; and Mrs. Marcella Adamski (United States of America, hereinafter US), Mr. Pedro Almazan (Spain), Mr. Jose Balea (US), Mrs. Claudette Bass (US), Mr. Richard Batt (Australia), Mrs. Colette Brazeau (Canada), Mr. Melton Brumfield (US), Mr. Keith Carmichael (United Kingdom), Mrs. C. E. M. Chicken (United Kingdom), Mrs. Linda Chiesa (Italy), Mrs. Marie-Anne Couderc (France), Mrs. Nicole Franzen (Switzerland), Mr. Jean-Pierre Freani (France), Mr. John H. E. Fried (US), Mr. Noel Gaillard (France), Mr. Olivier Girardot (France), Mrs. Ruth Hanning Roche (US), Messrs. Jairie and Hernando Herrera Ananya (Switzerland), Prof. Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom), Mrs. Leonie Hill (United Kingdom), Mr. Peter Hodson (United Kingdom) Mrs. Bessie Horowitz (US), Mr. J. F. Horwood (Australia), Mr. Marcel Jamault (Canada), C. A. and H. I. Jamieson (India), Mrs. Florence Kandell (US), Mrs. Clare Kresbasch (US), Mr. Le Roy L. Lamborn (United Kingdom), Mr. Alan F. Mace (United Kingdom), Mrs. Jacqueline and Mr. Patrick Malone (US), Mrs. Rita Maran (US), J. S. Marcus (United Kingdom), Mr. William D. McNall (Canada), Mrs. Millie Mills (Australia), Mrs. Claudette Nantel (Canada), Mrs. Ethel North (Canada), Mr. Yaman Ors (Turkey), Mr. Daniel Prémont (France), Mrs. Joyce Raymond (Australia), Mrs. Ann R. Rochter (US), Mrs. Joanne Rowley (Sweden), Mr. Juan Jose Sainz Rodriguez (Puerto Rico, USA), Mr. Paul B. Sobin (US), Mrs. Elsa Stamatopoulou-Robbins (Greece), Mr. Heinrich Strakosh (Austria), Mrs. Marianne and Mr. Jaap Walkate (Netherlands), Mrs. Cecilia A. Wirth (US), Mrs. Carolyn Wolfe (US) and Mrs. Zuppirou (Switzerland).

Annex II

List of organizations and activities financed by the Fund in 2002

Organization, city, country and type of assistance financed by the Fund

Abuelas de la Plaza de Mayo, Buenos Aires, Argentina; psychological assistance.

ACAT-Brazil (Association of Christians for the Abolition of Torture), Sao Paolo, Brazil; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

ACCESS, Arab Community Center for Economic and Social Services, Dearborn, Michigan, United States; medical, psychological, social, legal and economic assistance.

ACET, Assistance Centre for Torture Survivors, Sofia, Bulgaria; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

ACPD, Centre africain pour la paix, le démocracie et les droits de l'homme, Bukavu, Democratic Republic of the Congo; medical, psychological and legal assistance.

ACTV, African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims, Kampala, Uganda; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

AED, Action pour l'éducation au droit, Bukavu, Democratic Republic of the Congo; medical, psychological and legal assistance.

AITPN, Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network, New Delhi, India; medical and legal assistance.

AMECON, Africa War Victims Medical Concern, Kampala, Uganda; medical, psychological and legal assistance.

Amigos de los Sobrevivientes, Eugene, United States; medical, psychological, social, legal and economic assistance.

Appartenances, Lausanne, Switzerland; psychological assistance.

Armenian Medical Psychiatric Rehabilitation Centre, Yerevan, Armenia; medical and psychological assistance.

ASIES, Agenzia per lo Sviluppo dell' Intercultura nell' Economia Sociale, Rome, Italy; medical, psychological, social and economic assistance.

ASTT, Advocates for Survivors of Trauma and Torture, Baltimore, United States; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

ATYHA, Centro de Alternativas en Salud Mental, Asunción, Paraguay; medical, psychological, social and economic assistance.

AVRE, Association pour les victimes de la répression en exil, Paris, France; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

BALAY Rehabilitation Centre, Quezon City, Philippines; medical, psychological, social, legal and economic assistance.

Bellevue Association, New York, United States; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

BFU (Centre for the Treatment of Torture Victims), Ulm, Germany; medical, psychological, social, and legal assistance.

Boston Medical Center, Boston, United States; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

BRCT, Bangladesh Rehabilitation Centre for Trauma Victims, Dhaka, Bangladesh; medical, psychological, legal and economic assistance.

Calgary Catholic Immigration Society, Calgary, Canada; medical and psychological assistance.

Canadian Centre for Victims of Torture, Toronto, Canada; psychological assistance.

Caritas-Köln, Cologne, Germany; psychological assistance.

Casa diritti sociali Focus, Rome, Italy; psychological, social and legal assistance.

CCTV, Centre for the Care of Torture and Trauma Victims, Owerri, Nigeria; medical, psychological, social, legal and economic assistance.

CDHES, Comision de Derechos Humanos de El Salvador, San Salvador, El Salvador; medical, psychological, social, legal and economic assistance.

CEDAVIDA, Fundación Social Colombiana, Bogota, Colombia; medical, psychological and social assistance.

CEFPRODHAC, Centro de Estudios Fronterizos y de Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Reynosa, Mexico; medical, psychological, legal and economic assistance.

CEJIL, Centro por la Justicia y el Derecho Internacional, Washington, D.C., United States; legal assistance.

CELS, Center for Legal and Social Studies, Buenos Aires, Argentina; medical, psychological, social, and legal assistance.

Center for Rehabilitation of Torture Survivors, Dakha, Bangladesh; medical, psychological, social and economic assistance.

Center for the Treatment of Torture Victims, Berlin, Germany; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

Center for Survivors of Torture, Dallas, United States; medical, psychological and legal assistance.

Centre d'accueil et de soins Primo Levi, Paris, France; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

Centre for Multicultural Human Services, Falls Church, United States; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

Centre for Victims of Political Persecutions, Krakow, Poland; medical, psychological and legal assistance.

Centro Alternativas, Santiago, Chile; medical, psychological and social assistance.

Centro Astalli, Rome, Italy; social, legal and economic assistance.

CETAWO, Center for Eradication and Treatment of War Effects, Kampala, Uganda; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

CINTRAS, Centro de Salud Mental y Derechos Humanos, Santiago, Chile; medical, psychological and social assistance.

CIRJ, Centre international de ressources juridiques, Montreal, Canada; legal assistance.

CJA, The Centre for Justice and Accountability, San Francisco, United States; legal assistance.

CODESEDH, Comité para la Defensa de la Salud, la Etica Profesional y los Derechos Humanos, Buenos Aires, Argentina; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

COMEDE, Comité médical pour les exilés, Paris, France; medical, psychological and social assistance.

COMISEDH, Comisión de Derechos Humanos, Lima, Peru; medical, psychological, social, legal and economic assistance.

CAPSDH-Ghana, Commission africaine de professionnels de la santé pour les droits de l'homme, Accra, Ghana; medical and social assistance.

Compassion Centre, Moscow, Russian Federation; medical, psychological and social assistance.

Concerned Christian Community, Monrovia, Liberia; medical, psychological and economic assistance.

Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos del Perú, Lima, Peru; psychological assistance.

Cordelia Foundation, Budapest, Hungary; medical and psychological assistance.

COSOT, Coalition of Survivors of Torture, Saint Louis, United States; psychological, and social assistance.

C3RJ, Consulting Centre for Constitutional Rights and Justice, Port Harcourt, Nigeria; medical, psychological, social, legal and economic assistance.

Croix-Rouge Suisse, Bern, Switzerland; medical, psychological and social, assistance.

CSVR, Center for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, Johannesburg, South Africa; psychological assistance.

CTV Sarajevo, Center for Torture Victims, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina; medical, psychological and social assistance.

CVT, Center for Victims of Torture, Minneapolis, United States; medical, psychological and social assistance.

DIT-CODEPU, Equipo de Denuncio, Investigación y Tratamiento del Torturado y su Núcleo Familiar, Corporación de Promoción y Defensa de los Derechos del Pueblo, Chile; medical, psychological and legal assistance.

EATIP, Equipo Argentino de Trabajo e Investigación Psicosocial, Buenos Aires, Argentina; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

Edmonton Centre for Survivors of Torture and Trauma, Edmonton, Canada; psychological assistance.

EKT, Crisis and Trauma Centre, Göteborg, Sweden; medical, psychological and social assistance.

El Rescate Legal Services, Los Angeles, United States; legal assistance.

EXIL, Centre médico-psycho-social pour réfugiés et victimes de torture, Brussels, Belgium; medical, psychological and social assistance.

Exil España, Fundació Concepció Juvanteny, Barcelona, Spain; medical, psychological and social assistance.

FASIC, Fundación de Ayuda Social de las Iglesias Cristianas, Santiago, Chile; medical, psychological, social, legal and economic assistance.

FAVL, Fund Against Violation of Law, Yerevan, Armenia; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

FEDEPAZ, Fundación Ecuménica para el Desarrollo y la Paz, Lima, Peru; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

FIDH, Fédération internationale des ligues des droits de l'homme, Paris, France; legal assistance.

FIND, Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearances, Quezon City, Philippines; medical, psychological and legal assistance.

Fondation Trente Septembre, Port-au-Prince, Haiti; medical, psychological and economic assistance.

FONI, Fondation IDOLE, Yaoundé, Cameroon; psychological and social assistance.

FRC, Family Rehabilitation Centre, Colombo, Sri Lanka; medical, psychological, social and economic assistance.

Gaza Community Mental Health Programme, Gaza, Palestine; psychological and social assistance.

GCRT, Georgian Center for Psychosocial and Medical Rehabilitation of Torture Victims, Tbilisi, Georgia; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

GEMS, Grassroots Empowerment for Self-Reliance, Makeni Town, Sierra Leone; psychological and social assistance.

Gulf Coast Community Care, Clearwater, Florida, United States; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

HEMAYAT, Vienna, Austria; medical and psychological assistance.

HHR, Home for Human Rights, Colombo, Sri Lanka; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

HRFT, Human Rights Foundation of Turkey, Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir, Adana and Diyarbakir, Turkey; medical, psychological and social assistance.

Human Rights Initiative of North Texas, Dallas, United States; medical and psychological assistance.

Human Rights Society Nizhny Novgorod, Nizhny Novgorod, Russian Federation; legal assistance.

IAN, International Aid Network, Belgrade, Yugoslavia; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

ICAR Foundation, Bucharest, Rumania; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

IMLU, Independent Medico-Legal Unit, Nairobi, Kenya; medical, psychological and legal assistance.

International Institute of Boston, Boston, United States; psychological and social assistance.

International Institute of New Jersey, Jersey City, United States; psychological, social and economic assistance.

IRCTV, International Rehabilitation Center for Torture Victims — Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia; medical, legal and economic assistance.

Italian Refugee Council, Rome, Italy; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

ITEI, Instituto de Terapia e Investigación de las Secuelas de la Tortura y de la Violencia Estatal, La Paz, Bolivia; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

JKCHR, Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights, London, United Kingdom; medical and psychological assistance.

Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights, Rawalpindi, Pakistan; medical, psychological, social, legal and economic assistance.

Kanyarwanda, Kigali, Rwanda; medical, psychological and social assistance.

Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Beirut, Lebanon; medical, psychological and social assistance.

Khmer Health Advocates, West Hartford, United States; psychological assistance.

KHRP, Kurdish Human Rights Project, London, United Kingdom; legal assistance.

Khulumani Support Group, Johannesburg, South Africa; medical, psychological, social and economic assistance.

KRCT, Kosova Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims, Prishtina, Kosovo, Yugoslavia; medical, psychological and social assistance.

LRCT, Lahore Rehabilitation Center for Torture Survivors, Lahore, Pakistan; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

Macedonian Center for Mental Health, Skopje, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; medical, psychological and social assistance.

MAG, Medical Action Group, Quezon City, Philippines; medical and psychological assistance.

Mandela Institute for Human Rights, Ramallah, Palestine; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

Marjorie Kovler Centre for the Treatment of Survivors of Torture, Chicago, United States; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

Médecins du Monde, New York, United States; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

Medical Foundation, Kampala, Uganda; medical, psychological, social and economic assistance.

Medical Foundation for the Care of Victims of Torture, London, United Kingdom; medical, psychological, social, legal and economic assistance.

Medici contro la tortura, Rome, Italy; medical, psychological, social, legal and economic assistance.

Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis, United States; legal assistance.

MRCTV, Medical Rehabilitation Center for Torture Victims, Athens, Greece; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

MRT, Estonian Center of Medical Rehabilitation for Victims of Torture, Tartu, Estonia; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

MWA, Muslim Women's Aid; London, United Kingdom; medical, psychological, social, legal and economic assistance.

Mwatikho Torture Survivors Organization, Bungoma, Kenya; medical and psychological assistance.

NAGA, Associazione Volontaria di Assistenza Socio-Sanitaria e per i Diritti di Stranieri e Nomadi — ONLUS, Milan, Italy; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

(The) National Peace Accord Trust, Johannesburg, South Africa; psychological assistance.

NIDEREF, Niger Delta Environment and Relief Foundation, Port Hartcourt, Nigeria; social and economic assistance.

OASIS, Treatment and Counselling for Refugees, Copenhagen, Denmark; medical and psychological assistance.

OMCT, Organisation mondiale contre la torture, Geneva, Switzerland; medical, social and legal assistance.

OMEGA Health Care Center, Graz, Austria; medical, psychological and social assistance.

OPFMD, Organization of the Parents and Family Members of the Disappeared, Colombo, Sri Lanka; legal assistance.

OSD, Oeuvres sociales pour le développement, Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo; medical, social, and economic assistance.

OSIRIS, Aix-en-Provence, France; medical and psychological assistance.

Ottawa-Carleton, Ottawa, Canada; psychological assistance.

Parcours de Jeunes, Paris, France; medical and psychological assistance.

PCATI, Public Committee Against Torture in Israel, Jerusalem, Israel; legal assistance.

Penal Reform International, London, United Kingdom; legal assistance.

POC, Prisoners of Conscience Appeal Fund, London, United Kingdom; economic assistance.

PRAWA, Prisoners Rehabilitation and Welfare Action, Lagos, Nigeria; medical, psychological and social assistance.

Program for Torture Victims, Los Angeles, United States; medical and psychological assistance.

RCT, Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims, Copenhagen, Denmark; medical, psychological and social assistance.

RCVTE, Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture in Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; medical, psychological and social assistance.

RCVT Memoria, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

Red Cross Centre for Tortured Refugees in Stockholm, Stockholm, Sweden; medical, psychological and social assistance.

Red Cross Rehabilitation Centre for Torture and War Victims in Malmö, Malmö, Sweden; medical, psychological and social assistance.

Red Cross Rehabilitation Centre in Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden; psychological and social assistance.

Red Cross Centre for Victims of Torture in Falun, Falun, Dalarna, Sweden; psychological and social assistance.

Red de Apoyo, Caracas, Venezuela; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

(The) Redress Trust, London, United Kingdom; legal assistance.

Refugee, Inc., New York, United States; psychological and social assistance.

Refugio, Bremen, Germany; psychological assistance.

Refugio, Munich, Germany; medical, psychological, social and economic assistance.

Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of War Totalitarian Regimes, Balti, Republic of Moldova; medical, social and legal assistance.

RESDO, Rural Effective Social Development Organization, Jhenaidah, Bangladesh; medical and economic assistance.

RIVO, Réseau d'intervention auprès des personnes ayant subi la violence organisée, Montreal, Canada; medical, psychological and social assistance.

Rocky Mountain Survivors Center, Denver, United States; medical, psychological and legal assistance.

SACH, Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Rawalpindi, Pakistan; medical, psychological and social assistance.

Safe Horizon, Inc., New York, United States; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

SERSOC, Social Rehabilitation Service, Montevideo, Uruguay; medical, psychological and social assistance.

SFT, Association Santé-Formation-Travail, Port-au-Prince, Haiti; psychological and social assistance.

Sierra Leone National Organization of Health and Human Rights Promoters, Freetown, Sierra Leone; medical, psychological, social, legal and economic assistance.

SIRDO, Romanian Independent Society of Human Rights, Bucharest, Romania; legal assistance.

SMRC, Latvia Medical Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims and their Families, Riga, Latvia; medical, psychological and social assistance.

SOPROP, Solidarité pour la promotion sociale et la paix; Goma, Democratic Republic of the Congo; medical, social and legal assistance.

SOSRAC, Society for Social Research, Art and Culture, Delhi, India; medical, psychological and social assistance.

St. Petersburg Centre, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

Survivors of Torture, International, San Diego, United States; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

Survivors International, San Francisco, United States; medical, psychological and social assistance.

SVTG, Sudanese Victims of Torture Group, London, United Kingdom; medical, legal and economic assistance.

TOHAV, Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims, Istanbul, Turkey; medical, psychological and legal assistance.

Tortura Nunca Mais, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

Trauma Center in Yaoundé, Yaoundé, Cameroon; medical, psychological, social and economic assistance.

TRC, Treatment of Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Ramallah, Palestine; medical, psychological and social assistance.

Tripoli Centre, Tripoli, Lebanon; medical and psychological assistance.

TTRUSTT, The Treatment and Rehabilitation Unit for Survivors of Torture and Trauma, Brisbane, Australia; medical, psychological, social and economic assistance.

UFADESCH, Union des formateurs animateurs du Sud en éducation civique et le respect des droits humains, Cayes, Haiti; medical and legal assistance.

Unité de médecine des voyages et des migrations, Geneva, Switzerland; medical and psychological assistance.

VasaVYA MahILA ManDALI, Vijayawada, India; medical, psychological, social, legal and economic assistance.

VAST, Vancouver Association for Survivors of Torture, Vancouver, Canada; psychological and social assistance.

VAT-RAHAT, Voice Against Torture, Islamabad, Pakistan; medical, psychological, social, legal and economic assistance.

VIVRE, Thies, Senegal; medical, social and legal assistance.

V.S.V., La voix des sans-voix pour les droits de l'homme, Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo; medical and social assistance.

WACOL, Women's Aid Collective, Enugu, Nigeria; psychological, social, legal and economic assistance.

Xenion, Berlin, Germany; medical and psychological assistance.

Yosua Prison Ministry, Djakarta, Indonesia; medical, psychological, social and economic assistance.

ZEBRA, Graz, Austria; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance.

Note: For security reasons, one organization that provides medical, social, legal and economic assistance has requested not to be included in this list.

Annex III

Number, gender and age of victims assisted with the Fund's help in 2001

Table 12

	Number of victims assisted	Number of victims	Gender		Percentages		Number of victims	Age			Percentages		
			Male	Female	Male	Female		Children	Adults	Elderly	Children	Adults	Elderly
Africa	21 311	21 070	9 619	11 451	45.65	54.35	1 161	266	882	13	22.91	75.97	1.09
Central and South America	3 665	3 588	1 751	1 837	50.30	49.70	2 703	341	2 281	81	13.00	84.00	3.00
North America	4 124	3 727	1 877	1 850	50.35	49.64	2 774	680	2 114	60	22.00	76.00	2.00
Asia	32 371	11 629	6 349	5 280	54.59	45.41	3 637	91	3 521	25	2.50	96.81	0.69
Europe	16 457	15 086	9 796	5 290	65.00	35.00	7 372	871	5 247	1 254	12.00	71.00	17.00
Total	**77 928**	**55 100**	**29 392**	**25 708**	**53.34**	**46.66**	**17 647**	**2 169**	**14 045**	**1 433**	**12.29**	**79.59**	**8.12**

Method followed and criteria used to establish the data

1. The data concern projects implemented with grants approved in May 2001, most of which were paid between June and August 2001. The majority of the narrative reports were received between late December 2001 and 15 February 2002.

2. The data were compiled from abstracts prepared by the secretariat and examined by the Board at its twenty-first session and from the original confidential reports.

3. The number of victims assisted by the Fund includes, in accordance with the mandate established for the Fund by the General Assembly (resolution 36/151), victims of torture (direct victims) and the members of their families (indirect victims).

4. The breakdown of victims by age includes children (under 18), adults (18 to 60) and the elderly (over 60).

5. The type of assistance provided by organizations receiving grants from the Fund was determined by the General Assembly and the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Board of Trustees. This assistance is mainly medical, psychological, economic, social, legal or humanitarian.

6. Of the 165 direct assistance projects examined, a minority of the narrative reports did not specify the number, gender or age of victims assisted with the grant from the Fund in 2001. The data which form the basis of the present analysis were therefore compiled from: 154 projects concerning 77,928 victims (regarding the number of victims and the kind of assistance); 130 projects concerning 55,100 victims (regarding the breakdown of victims by gender); and 87 projects concerning 17,647 victims (regarding the breakdown of victims by age).

7. The information communicated to the Fund concerning the types of torture and the after-effects suffered by the victims of torture and members of their family assisted with the Fund's help is confidential. It is protected by professional confidentiality, in particular medical confidentiality. On the basis of a classification drawn up by certain organizations in 1997, the secretariat published a list of types of torture (see A/52/387, para. 32) and symptoms (para. 33). In 1998, at the annual meeting between the Board and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of torture, the Rapporteur indicated that this type of analysis came under his mandate and should appear in his reports. Since 2000, the secretariat's preferred tool for examining narrative reports is the *Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment* (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Professional Training Series, No. 8, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XIV.1), which was drafted by approximately 30 specialized organizations with some financing from the Fund and which contains a list of physical and psychological proofs of torture.

8. This analysis did not take account of:

(a) Twenty-two projects involving seminars or specialized conferences for health-care professionals on the treatment of victims of torture, which do not provide direct assistance to victims; and

(b) Eleven direct assistance projects financed by the Fund in 2001, the narrative reports on which had not reached the secretariat at the time of the twenty-first session for various reasons (problems concerning payment of the grant by the bank, communication problems in the country, etc.).

Annex IV
Guidelines of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture for the use of organizations (revised on 27 May 2002)

I. Admissibility of projects

A. Applications for grants

1. As a rule, only applications for grants from non-governmental organizations are admissible. All applications from governmental, parliamentary or administrative bodies, a political party or a national liberation movement are inadmissible.

2. As a rule, the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (hereinafter "the Fund") does not subsidize a project through another organization, in order to avoid retaining fees on the money channelled and to maintain control over the use of the money.

B. Beneficiaries

3. Beneficiaries of projects should be victims of torture, as defined in article 1 of the United Nations Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Beneficiaries may also be family members of torture victims.

4. Applications on behalf of victims of other forms of organized violence or domestic violence are inadmissible.

C. Type of projects

5. Priority in the allocation of grants is given to projects which provide direct medical, psychological, social, economic, legal, humanitarian or other form of assistance to torture victims and members of their family.

6. Applications for grants for projects on direct legal assistance to victims of torture should specify whether legal assistance to victims free of charge is provided for in domestic law and can be granted by the judicial system. The Fund does not grant financial subsidies to victims. The list of victims who are to benefit from legal aid should be attached to the grant application.

7. Applications for grants for projects concerning the social or economic reintegration of victims of torture into society, including vocational training for the victims themselves, are admissible.

8. However, a project concerning a development or income-generating activity should preferably be submitted to a competent United Nations specialized agency, fund or programme in the country or region concerned, which would be better able to provide support for such projects. Examples include the following: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and so on.

9. Applications for grants for projects to organize training, seminars or conferences for health or other professionals providing direct assistance to victims are admissible, provided that the Fund has enough money. A separate application should be submitted for such projects.

10. Applications for grants for projects on investigations, research, studies, the publication of newsletters or similar activities are inadmissible.

11. As a rule, projects to set up a new organization are inadmissible.

D. Budget

12. In order to be admissible, project budgets should be based on realistic local costs and salaries. Over-budgeting may result in an application being declared inadmissible or in the necessity to refund a grant in full or in part.

II. Submission of applications for grants

A. Deadline

13. Applications for grants should be submitted to the Fund secretariat before 30 November of each year. Applications received after this deadline will be declared inadmissible.

B. Application forms

14. Applications should answer all the items on the secretariat's grant application form, which can be obtained from the Fund secretariat or downloaded from the web site of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (see address below). The application should be drafted in English, Spanish or French.

15. Applications which do not follow the secretariat's form, do not provide all the information requested on all the items, or do not comply with all of the Fund's guidelines will be declared inadmissible by the Fund secretariat.

16. Application forms should be signed and dated by the project leader, otherwise the application will be declared inadmissible by the Fund secretariat.

17. The original application should be sent by regular mail. One copy is sufficient. On an exceptional basis, in order to meet the deadline for submission, a copy of the original application may be sent by electronic mail or in the last resort by facsimile, but the original should still be sent by regular mail.

18. Applications should not be sent in bound format.

19. Organizations should ensure that all of the information concerning their mailing address, contact numbers and bank accounts is accurate, as it is essential for communication with the secretariat and payment of any grants. Organizations should inform the Fund secretariat of any changes in this information as soon as they occur.

20. Organizations applying for a grant should provide all the banking details required in the application form. As grants are paid by bank transfers in U.S. dollars, the organization's bank account should be able to receive payments from abroad in that currency. The name of the account owner should be the name of the organization applying for the grant. Applications showing a bank account in the name of an individual are inadmissible.

C. First-time applications submitted to the Fund

21. Organizations submitting applications to the Fund for the first time should provide their relevant past activities, show that project staff have the experience required to provide direct assistance to torture victims (attach their curricula vitae); state the goals and rationale for the project; attach a copy of their by-laws and a copy of the organization's legal registration certificate (if available), together with letters of recommendation from competent organizations in the field and 10 detailed case studies on torture victims who could be assisted with a grant from the Fund, while keeping their identities confidential.

D. Non-discrimination

22. Organizations applying for subsidies should show that their assistance to torture victims and members of their family is provided without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

E. Period covered by the project

23. Subsidies can be requested of the Fund for up to a 12-month period.

24. Organizations should not expect automatic renewal of a grant. A new grant for the continuation of a project can be requested every year, provided that the Board of Trustees is satisfied with the narrative and financial reports on the use of previous grants.

F. Budget

25. As a rule, the amount requested of the Fund should not exceed one third of the project budget, for the project should not be totally dependent on the Fund. Organizations should submit proof that other donors are contributing to the project.

26. The budget items for which the Fund's contribution is requested may cover different types of expenses involved in providing direct assistance to victims of torture. Administrative costs should be kept to a strict minimum.

27. The project budget should specifically indicate which expenses will be subsidized with a grant from the Fund.

28. Changes in budget items for which a grant has been obtained should be submitted to the Fund secretariat for authorization.

G. Training and seminar projects

29. Applications for grants for projects to organize training or seminars which could result in the provision of direct assistance to torture victims should be submitted on a separate grant application form, attaching: (a) the themes to be covered; (b) a draft programme; (c) a provisional list of speakers; (d) a provisional list of participants; and (e) the expected results for torture victims.

30. The amount requested of the Fund should not exceed $30,000 per application.

31. These applications should be sent well in advance of the meeting scheduled since the Board does not subsidize a meeting that has already taken place.

32. The final lists and other documents should be sent to the secretariat after the meeting, together with the final report on the training or seminar organized with a grant from the Fund, any other document on further actions planned to provide assistance to torture victims, and any final product (book, videotape, and so on).

III. Use of grants from the Fund

33. In submitting a grant application to the Fund, an organization agrees to abide by all of the Fund's guidelines. In accepting a grant, it also agrees to abide by any other condition relating to the grant, which will be mentioned in the letter from the secretariat conveying the Secretary-General's decision. Confirmation of such acceptance should be submitted in writing within the time limit mentioned in the letter from the secretariat.

34. The above-mentioned condition means that the organization should use the grant in accordance with the application and the budget that it has submitted to the Fund, on the basis of which the grant was approved.

IV. Reporting on the use of grants

A. Deadline

35. Organizations for which a grant has been approved should submit their narrative and financial reports and all reports required to the Fund secretariat no later than 30 November of the year in which the grant was approved. If final reports cannot be provided by then, an interim report should be submitted by 30 November and a final report by 15 February at the very latest.

36. Even if a grant from the Fund has not been spent in full, reports should be received within the time limit mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

37. A grant for which certain conditions must be met before it can be paid is a "pending" grant. If satisfactory information is not received by the secretariat, the grant will not be paid. For this reason, organizations should never prepay expenses for which a grant is requested of the Fund or assume that a pending grant will be paid, as that may not be the case.

38. An organization for which payment of a pending grant is approved will be so informed by a letter from the Fund secretariat indicating the time limit within which the organization should provide narrative, financial or other reports.

39. Even if a pending grant has not been paid by 30 November (the deadline for submission of new funding requests), project leaders can submit a new application for the following year.

B. Report submission forms

40. Reports should be drafted in accordance with the report submission form prepared by the secretariat, which can be obtained from the Fund secretariat or downloaded from the web site of the Office of the High Commissioner (see address below). Reports should be drafted in English, Spanish or French.

41. The original report should be sent by regular mail. One copy is sufficient. On an exceptional basis, in order to meet the deadline for submission, a copy of the original may be sent by electronic mail or in the last resort by facsimile.

42. Reports should not be sent in bound format.

43. Reports not signed and dated by the project leader will be declared inadmissible by the Fund secretariat.

44. The narrative and financial reports should answer all the items on the secretariat's form, detailing how the grant from the Fund was used to assist torture victims.

45. Organizations should indicate in their narrative report the number of torture victims assisted with the grant, detailing how many were assisted free of charge or what percentage they paid.

46. Organizations should provide information detailing the percentage of victims assisted by gender (masculine/feminine), age (child, adult, elderly), nationality, legal status (nationals, refugees, asylum seekers) and the type of assistance provided (medical, psychological, legal, social, economic, and so on).

C. Submission of 10 case studies

47. Every organization should include, as part of its narrative report, 10 anonymous case studies on victims assisted with the grant. The case studies should be prepared in accordance with the secretariat's form annexed to the report form (see also "Information to be included", below).

48. The case studies should include the following information: (a) the history of the victim (in which context and by whom the victim was tortured and the physical and psychological after-effects on the victim); (b) the type of assistance provided by the project with the grant from the Fund; (c) the results expected or already obtained with the assistance of the grant; and (d) future assistance to be provided to the victim.

49. The information contained in the case studies will remain confidential and will be read only by members of the Fund secretariat and the Board, who are United Nations experts appointed by the Secretary-General, and who will examine the case studies only at a private meeting at the United Nations. The purpose of these studies is to enable them to understand, through examples of individual cases, the type of assistance provided by the organization to torture victims.

D. Training projects and seminars

50. The narrative and financial reports on the use of grants for projects to organize training and seminars should contain the following final documents: (a) list of participants; (b) list of speakers or instructors; (c) programme; (d) all other conference documents, minutes, conclusions, recommendations, publications, videotapes and other relevant documents pertaining to the subsidized activities.

E. Financial reports

51. All organizations subsidized by the Fund should afford the secretariat full access to their accounting records and provide:

(a) A financial report on the use of the grant paid by the Fund, following the instructions in the secretariat's form on how to prepare a report;

(b) An audited financial statement (including a profit and loss account, showing income and expenses, and a balance sheet, showing assets and liabilities) examined by an independent auditing authority, as submitted and approved by the organization's executive body;

(c) If an organization is not required to submit an audited financial statement (owing to the absence of reporting requirements in the country concerned), and if the grant from the Fund is $100,000 or more, it should provide an audit certificate issued by an independent auditing authority. The report and the auditors' opinion should include any comments which they consider appropriate regarding activities subsidized by the Fund. In particular, the opinion should state clearly that the grant from the Fund was used in accordance with its purpose, the budget and the conditions approved by the Board.

F. Obligation to submit reports

52. If, during the year following the final letter from the secretariat, project leaders have still not submitted satisfactory reports on a prior grant, the Board will not consider any new funding applications from the

organizations concerned. In some cases, the Board may request that the prior grant be refunded. If the request for a refund is not acceded to by an organization within the time limit indicated by the Board, a new application from the organization concerned is inadmissible.

G. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

53. The Fund secretariat may request information on projects subsidized by the Fund from United Nations staff in the country where a project is implemented and local representatives of other United Nations agencies, funds or programmes, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). If those officials agree to visit a project and submit an evaluation of the project, the Fund secretariat shall inform the project leader in advance. The cooperation of the project leader is requested.

54. The Fund secretariat may inform the United Nations representatives in the field that the Fund subsidizes projects in the country concerned, so that they are aware of the Fund's relationship with the organizations in charge of the projects.

H. Visits to projects

55. Members of the Board and the Fund secretariat may visit any project and meet staff members of the organization implementing the project as well as victims of torture or members of their families assisted with a grant from the Fund in order to better understand and evaluate the work done and planned. The Fund secretariat will inform the organization concerned in advance that such a visit may take place. A confidential report on this visit will be prepared for consideration by the members of the Board at the annual session.

I. Hearing of project leaders

56. The Board may, at its annual session, hear project leaders at their request, especially those who are first-time applicants. Requests for hearings should be addressed to the Fund secretariat. Travel costs may not be charged to the United Nations or the Fund.

IV. Withholding of payments

57. If there are grounds for suspecting, on the basis of information received after the Board's session, that a project subsidized by the Fund has been deliberately over-budgeted or is poorly managed, or on any similar grounds, the secretariat can decide, if need be upon consultation with the Chairman, to withhold the payment of a grant or to ask a project leader not to spend all or part of a grant already paid, until the suspicion has been either eliminated or confirmed.

V. Refund of grants

58. The Fund secretariat or the Board may request organizations to refund a grant when:

(a) The project was not implemented in full or in part;

(b) The grant was spent for expenditures other than those mentioned in the budget proposal submitted to and approved by the Board;

(c) No narrative or financial report, profit and loss account, balance sheet or auditors' report was submitted within the deadlines established by the Board and the secretariat;

(d) A narrative and/or a financial report submitted was declared "unsatisfactory";

(e) Any other reason specified by the Fund secretariat.

VI. Emergency assistance

A. Emergency assistance for organizations

59. On an exceptional basis, provided that sufficient funds are available, organizations can submit a request for emergency assistance during the inter-sessional period for projects which are already subsidized by the Fund but which encounter unforeseen financial difficulties. Requests for funding up to $20,000 will be considered by the Chairman of the Board. Requests for higher amounts will be considered by the Chairman and two other members of the Board, including the member representing the relevant geographical region. Organizations should send their emergency grant request on the regular grant application form along

with a detailed cover letter explaining why the organization needs emergency assistance.

B. Emergency grants for victims of torture

60. On an exceptional basis, provided that sufficient funds are available, individual victims of torture may apply for emergency assistance at any time, particularly if they cannot obtain access locally to any project subsidized by the Fund or another relevant project. The application should be accompanied by a medical certificate showing that the victim suffers from after-effects due to torture, as well as any kind of supporting documentation showing that the individual is a victim of torture (such as the context in which the torture took place, the identification of torturers, the type of torture, the after-effects, the type of assistance requested, the estimated costs of such assistance, and so on). If medical assistance is requested, a detailed medical report should be provided, stating precisely the extent to which the victim's suffering results from torture, the victim's needs in terms of medical assistance, and the estimated cost of such assistance.

* * *

For further information, contact the secretariat of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture. Mailing address: Fund for Victims of Torture, UNOG, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland. Email address: unvfvt.hchr@unog.ch. Telephone no.: (00.41.22) 917.93.15; Fax no.: 00.41.22.917.90.17; web site: www.unhchr.ch/html/menu2/9/vftortur.htm.

* * *

Information to be included in the narrative report on 10 case studies
(maximum of one page per case)

The 10 anonymous case studies should contain the following information:

1. **History of the victim**
   - Context in which the victim was tortured
   - Type of torture
   - Type of torturer involved
   - Type of psychological and physical after-effects
2. **Assistance provided by the organization under the project subsidized by the Fund**
   - How the victim came in contact with/was referred to the organization
   - Type of assistance provided to the victim under the project
   - Type of staff providing such assistance
   - Where the victim was assisted
3. **Results**
   - Results obtained through the assistance provided
4. **Future assistance**
   - Will the victim continue to be assisted by the project?
   - What type of assistance will be provided to the victim under the project?
   - How long will assistance be provided?
   - What are the expected results?